The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,903—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy ... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... „ 2 8
Third do. ... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th August, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.
Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SUNDAY, 22nd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.
N. B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class including Wines; 3rd Class without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

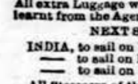
	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	about 28th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	E. Collin	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	403	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
Fare through to New York ... Rs 600
„ „ Liverpool ... „ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa ... „ 450
„ „ Naples ... „ 400
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

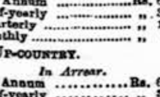
In cases of 1 doz. Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) PERA	3119	450	G. Hyde	21st Aug.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th „
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th „
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th „
(s) POONAH	3130	550	O. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

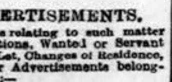
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF Choice Wines, at No. 9, Forbes, Street, Fort, in Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s Godown.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, a stock of choice wines in quarts, and pints consisting of Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Champagne, Manzanilla Sherry, Sauterne, Chablis, Still Hocks, Liebfraumilch, Deidesheim, Chambertin, Talence, Johanisberg, Scharlaghberg, &c. Wines on view.

Under the instructions from the Secretary, Town Council, Bombay Municipality, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at their sale room No 4, Forbes Street, Fort, the surplus Hall furniture consisting of a large F P Hall table for meeting, teak chest, iron pole hanging punkhahs, partition screens, bookshelves, &c., on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th August, 1880.

NOTICES.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.
POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,

Direct from the Garden.
Annfield mixture ... per lb. Re. 1
Broken mixed ... „ As. 10
Address, stating Railway Station,
ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
Dehra Doon, N.W.P.
N. B.—These Teas are much appreciated in this Presidency.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE and SHEEP for slaughter under Schedule No. 1, BEEF and MUTTON under Schedule No. 2, COAL under Schedule No. 3, and HIRED DRAUGHT BULLOCKS under Schedule No. 4, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1881, except for Coal, which will be for the year 1881-82.
TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Aden on 1st September, 1880, at 11 a. m.
Forms of Tenders and schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Commissary General,
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1880.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Societé Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.
The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.
Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p. m., to transact the following business, viz.:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 26th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz.:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—
1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Managers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the BOMBAY GAZETTE. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,500 „
Nonpareil	„	1,000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.
The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. KASHGAR, bringing NEW TYPE for the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.
The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
BOMBAY GAZETTE, Rampart Row, Bombay.

GRAND OPENING OF A FRENCH RESTAURANT.

PARISIAN STYLE.

MONSIEUR N. LACATON begs to inform the Public of Bombay that, having concluded an ARRANGEMENT with the PROPRIETOR of TEMPLE BAR, the TIFFIN and DINNER ROOMS of that Establishment will from THIS DAY be under HIS SOLE CONTROL, and he guarantees that the COOKING will be equal to that of the best European Houses.
Breakfast ... Rs. 1 0 0
Tiffin ... „ 1 8 0
Dinner ... „ 2 0 0
Dinners, &c., to order *à la carte.* Large Party Dinners, Suppers and by special contract.
FRENCH RESTAURANT 1st FLOOR, TEMPLE BAR.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SIDONIAN, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, Albert size, per box Re. 1-4; by Post Re. 1-12.

COOPER & Co., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Vaporiser, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

TO MINING SPECULATORS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co. beg to announce to those who entertain that kind of speculative investment which offers chances of great gain on an outlay of comparative insignificance, that they have accepted the AGENCY of a GOLD MINING COMPANY, now in course of organization, which they believe offers one of the best speculations ever placed before the Indian public. As in all probability the SHARE LIST will be only OPEN FOR A FEW DAYS, they will be glad to receive communications from those who would wish to receive particulars, to whom preference will be given in the opportunity to secure an interest.
24, Apollo Street. Bombay, 16th August 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of TIN, COPPER, BRASS and IRON WARE under Schedule No. 11, CATTLE EQUIPMENTS under Schedule No. 12, STATIONERY and BOOKBINDING under Schedule No. 13, CHICKENS and EGGS under Schedule No. 14, ICE under Schedule No. 15, and FISH SALTED under Schedule No. 16, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the Calendar year 1881.
TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at ADEN for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 11, 12, and 13, on 21st September, 1880, and for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 14, 15, and 16 on 23rd September, 1880, at 11 a.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10th August 1880.

WANTED, by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, INSTRUCTORS in ARABIC and PERSIAN, to teach those languages to Officers studying them in Calcutta. Salary Rupees 175, rising to Rs. 250. THE ARABIC INSTRUCTOR must be a native of Arabia or Syria and he must not only speak Arabic fluently, but be competent to teach the most difficult books in the language and must be thoroughly familiar with Arabic grammatical studies and the works of Arabic Grammarians. He should also know some English. THE PERSIAN INSTRUCTOR must be a native of Shiraz or Teheran, possessing not only a scholarly knowledge of his own tongue, but conversant with Arabic He should also know some English if possible, or at least Hindustani. Apply direct to the SECRETARY to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, forwarding testimonials and giving all particulars as to capabilities, certificates of character, &c.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 14th August 1880.

NOTICE.

ROBERT DONALD CAIRNS, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," and pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT DONALD CAIRNS, late Agent in Bombay of the Oriental Bank Corporation, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 10th day of July, 1880, and PROBATE of whose Will was GRANTED on the 13th day of August, 1880, by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LEE SANDS and JAMES HAY, both of Bombay, Esquires, Executors of the said Will, are required on or before TUESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1880, to SEND to the said Executors either at the office of Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co., in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or at the offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Rampart Row, Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Executors will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 17th day of August 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the PETITION of THUCKER KURSONDAS SHAMJI and THUCKER VITTULDAS SHAMJI, who lately traded in Bombay in partnership with NARRON SHAMJI and RAMJI SHAMJI, as General Merchants under the Name, Style, and Firm of their late father, SHAMJI GHEEGA, and also under the Name of THUCKER KURSONDAS SHAMJI, Hindoo Inhabitants of Bombay, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION will be made to this Honourable Court by the insolvents above-named on WEDNESDAY, the first day of September next, for leave to WITHDRAW the PETITION filed by them in this Honourable Court on the twenty eighth day of May last praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.
Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application should appear before this Honourable Court on the said First day of September to oppose the same.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of August 1880.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times,* July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet* Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times,* Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.
TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.
Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.		Half sets for 6.
No. 1 Pattern	Plain straw stem	Rs. 115 0	Cash Prices	Rs. 52 0
2 „	Richly etched circles	160 0	„	72 0
3 „	Cut and engraved stars	158 0	„	71 0
4 „	Cut dead single key	158 0	„	71 0
6 „	Cut and etched loops and balls	194 0	„	87 0
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Plain cut facet and many other patterns, and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.
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The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate pieces, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces or increase a set at any time with the same pattern as originally purchased.
STONE WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.
CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.
TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated Priced Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Shirts are now so well known throughout the East for their fit comfort in wear, style, and durability, comment thereon is unnecessary. A. and L. are constantly receiving additions to their large stock of coloured French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Flannel, special Silk and Wool, &c., and they will be glad to forward patterns and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of application.

CASH PRICES.

Fine Strong Longcloth for wearing under uniform, six for	...	...	Rs. 22	8
Best Longcloth Linen Fronts,	„	...	„ 28	0
Ditto Collars attached	„	...	„ 31	0
Extra Superfine for Dress,	„	...	„ 30	0
Ditto Collars attached	„	...	„ 34	0
The best French Cambric, Collars attached,	„	...	„ 30	0
The best Oxford Cloth ditto,	„	...	„ 36	0
The very best Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9.	„	...	„ 52	0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool, most comfortable wear, each Rs. 9, six for		...	„ 52	0
Spun Silk Shirts, each Rs. 12, six for	...	...	„ 70	0
Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen	...	...	„ 6	8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,





8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.
Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.
Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.
An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.
Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.
None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.
Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

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LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from ...	Rs. 15 to 25	
Navy Serge do. do. ...	„ 25 to 40	
Thick Tweed do. do. ...	„ 25 to 50	
Warm Home-spun do. do. ...	„ 20 to 45	
Guernsey quilted do. do. ...	„ 35 to 60	
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket ...	„ 45 to 75	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns, lined flannel ...	„ 18 to 28	
Warm Oxford Jackets, from ...	„ 15 to 30	
Long Sealskin Jackets, from ...	Rs. 75 to 90	
Do. Astrakan do. do. ...	„ 35 to 40	
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Rain-coats do. do. ...	„ 14 to 25	
Alpaca Cache Poussiere ...	„ 12 to 20	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats ...	„ 8 to 12	
Dark Cambric Petticoats ...	„ 5 to 10	
Warm Petticoats ...	„ 8 to 15	

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terait Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
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Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
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Resais [Indian Quilts].
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Silk Umbrellas.
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EAST STREET, POONA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price.
Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)
The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.
* * * * *
Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.
* * * * *
Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts feel extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.
Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
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RATES.
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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
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Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

G. I. P. R.

Bombay,Boree Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Lanowlee*
Musjid	Bhosawul Junction*¶	Satari	Karli
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Kunkulla
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgaon (for Marble Rocks)	Tulligaum
Parel Station	Raver	Warrengaum	Salaiwadi
Dadur	Khanapur	Nargaum	Chinchwud
Sion	Burhanpur	Khankeer	Kirkee
Coorla	Chandnee	Mulkapoor	Poona†¶
Ghat-Co[illegible]	Mandwa	Biswa Bridge	Loonee
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Naudoora	Ooroolee
Tannah*	Bagmar	Jullum ¶	Yeoat
Deewa	Khundwa*‡¶	Sheagaum*	Kheirgaum
Callian Junction*‡	Jawar	Parus	Patus
	Beerh	Dapki	Dhond§
			Borebali
Titwalla	Singaji	Akola	Deckval and Bheegwan
Khadawali	Harsud	Boregaum	Kartrus
Wassind	Kirkeam	Katipurna	Poomulwaree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Moortizapoor	Saigaon
Atgaum	Hurda*	Mohona	Jehwoor
Khurdee	Timoornee	Koorun	Keim
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Budnaira*‡	Barsee Road*
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Malker	Marheh
Gootee	Dharam Khundi	Chandoor	Unger
Baligaum		Damergaum	Mohol
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Poolgaum	Packney
Siding	Etarsee for Hoshungabad	Dygaum	Sholapoor*¶
Nassick Road†		Wurdah ¶¶	Hoodgee
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Pownar	Kurrubgaum
Niphar	Bagra	Sindee	Doodneh
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boree	Go door
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶¶	Kapri	Goolburga
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Nagpoor	Shahabad*‡¶¶
Naidongree		Hula Gate	Wadi
Chalisgaum	Baokeri	Budlapoor	Nulwar
Kajgaum	Babai	Waugni	Yelagherry
Gaina	Gadawara	Narel	Sydapore Road
Pachora	Bohanee	Chinchowli	Kistna
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Kurjut* ‖	Chicksagore
Mussawud		Padesdari	Raichore*¶¶¶
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Khandalla	
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail		

B. B. & C. I. R.

Colaba	Waugaum	Unclesur	Pali
Church Gate Street	Danoo Road	Broach*	Borehavi
	Goolwood	Chumargaum	Neriad
Marine Lines	Wewjee	Paliej	Mehmoodabad
Churney Road	Sunjan	Meagaum	Barajree
Grant Road	Bheelar	Kurwan	Ahmedabad*¶
Mahaluxmee	Damaun Road	Mundala	Suburmuttee
Parell	Oodwara	Dubhoe	Ambli Road
Dadur	Pardee	Chandode	Saunud
Mahim	Bulsar	Dabhoi	Charolee
Bandora	Dongree	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Andaree	Beeleemora	Etola	Veerumgaum
Goregaum	Umulsar	Baroda*	Jhond
Berewlee (Dysur)	Nowsaree	Bajwa	Patree
	Muroles	Wassud	Kharraghora
Bhynder	Sucheen	Nowley	Sabli Road
Bassein Road	Surat¶	Anand	Lillapore Road
Veraur	Amrolee	Bhaluj	Luctor
Sopalla	Sion	Oomret	Wadwan
Palghur	Keem	Dakor	
Boisur	Palonee	Thasra	

* Refreshment. ‡ Junction for Lines.
¶ 15 minutes for early tea. ¶¶ 20 minutes for Breakfast.
§ Junction for Amraoti State Railway.
¶¶¶ 40 minutes for Breakfast.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
Price Eight Annas.
May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the undermentioned Shareholders of the above Company, that if they fail to PAY the amounts of the CALLS that have already FALLEN DUE on the shares purchased by them, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on or before the 2nd day of September next, their shares will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED under Clauses 39 to 43 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Nurrotum Hunsraj	5	Shares numbered	2,260 to 2,264
Munjee Ramjee	5	„ „	2,411 to 2,415
Bharmul Megjee	5	„ „	2,421 to 2,425
Jadhowjee Morarjee	5	„ „	2,431 to 2,435
Nursey Kessowjee	20	„ „	2,080 to 2,099
H. Maxwell	15	„ „	2,451 to 2,465

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.
In this preparation the flavour of the fresh fruit is fully retained, and all gross parts of the rind being rejected it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	11 8
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six „	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAURENCE'S ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,

Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.
The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON, May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.
The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES, 1878.
P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"
In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.
No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters ... Cash Rs. 2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs. „ 50-0
Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel during the last six weeks and found it most comfortable; the attendance and the table particularly is very good. It is in every respect by far the best Hotel I have ever known in Bombay. J. GORDON, Chamber of Commerce. 4th August 1880.

GINGERALE, by CANTRELL and COCHRANE, Rs. 3 per doz., including lemonade bottles, for sale at SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS (KING JOHN), Borah Bazar St eet.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for a First Class Public Company. He must be thoroughly acquainted with minute detail of Company work. Salary starting Rs. 150 a month. Security Rs. 2,500 required. Address, "SECRETARY," care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED, a BYCICLE, any size from 48 to 6 inches. Price moderate. Apply to RETLAW, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, in or near Byculla or Mazagon, small BUNGALOW suitable for married couple without children, or upper storey set of rooms. Apply to B., this Office.

WANTED, a second-hand small sized HARMONIUM in good order. Apply stating particulars and price to J. B. B., care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

BAZAAR supplied DAILY to PRIVATE FAMILIES and the SHIPPING advantageously. Apply to W. J. ESSAY, Crawford Market, or Forbes Street, Fort.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO LET, from 1st September, SECOND FLOOR, HOUSE No. 39, Hornby Row, open to the Sea Breeze, with a compound. Apply within.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

NEAT VICTORIA and good-looking BAY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE. Apply X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALID PORT, commands best prices, always in demand, is excellent wine. Rs. 27-8 qts. and Rs. 29-8 per two dozen pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S SHERRIES, Amontillado Rs. 40-8; Solera Rs 30; Montilla Rs. 28-8; Amoroso Rs. 29 8; Manzanilla Rs. 23; Dinner Sherry Rs. 17-8.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENGINES FOR SALE! at the Machine Depôt, No. 43, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon—Robey's Patent Portable, Semi-fixed, Vertical, and Horizontal Steam Engines from three to twenty H. P. Also Robey's Patent Thrashing Machines, Saw Benches, and Corn Grinding Mills. For particulars and prices apply to P. D. Framjee, Sub-Agent, at the Depôt, or to Wallace & Co., Elphinstone Circle, agents for Messrs. Robey & Co. Inspection is invited at the Depôt every day, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Orders for articles not in Stock transmitted by telegraph on application to WALLACE & Co.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARSE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, August 16.

No changes are reported in any of the Home markets on Saturday. Here, business to-day has been excessively quiet; a Hindu half-holiday, as all Monday's are this month, together with the Mussulman Ramizan, affect all the local markets.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 14th instant is of a very satisfactory nature, a falling off in the trade demand, together with an increase in deposits, have [...] Cash Balance 18½ lacs above last [...] particulars of the statement brought up the [...] week's return. [...] are as follows, viz.:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	9,98,[...]
Do Branches	Dec.	„	1,81,187
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	5,39,268
Government Securities	Inc.	„	17,279
Cash Credits on security of G.P. &c.	Dec.	„	78,220
Loans on security of Govt. Paper	Dec.	„	17,64,553
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	2,62,961
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc.	„	72,187
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	17,57,698

Sterling Exchange.—The market opened quiet at Saturday's rates, but before the close rather a firmer feeling prevailed, and Bank Bills were partially 1-32d. per rupee higher, owing to rates from Calcutta being telegraphed 1s. 8⅛d. per rupee for demand Bank Bills, as business here has been very quiet throughout the day. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
„	Telegraphic	...1s. 8 3-16d.	„
„	3 months' sight	1s. 8 ¼d.	„
„	4 „	...1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Credits	„	...1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Documents 3	„	...1s. 8 15-32d.	
Francs 3	„	...2·16	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand drafts and Rs. 99 5-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Paper.—Business has been done during the day in Four per cent. at Rs. 96 and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104⅝, but at the close there is rather an easier feeling, although prices are steady at our quotations, viz.:—

Fours .... Rs.	96
Fours-and-a-half............	104 5-16
Port Trust Bonds	94½
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan.	103¾

Shares.—Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 700. In Press Shares no changes are reported among mills. Anglo Indians have given way Rs. 3 of their recent advance and are quoted at Rs. 97, Dhurumseys are Rs. 5 per share lower and now quoted at Rs. 425. Hydrabads have advanced to Rs. 625, Khatao Mucconjees to Rs. 810, and Victorias to Rs. 700.

Freights remain in the same dull state, the amount of business passing is of the most trifling description, and 20s. to 22s. 6d. per ton are still the nominal rates for Liverpool and 3 per cent. per ton (paid here at par) for the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Cotton.—A small speculative business is doing in new cotton at Rs. 215 for Akote, Rs. 200 for Good Fair Oomrawuttee, and Rs. 225 for M. G. Broach for February-March delivery. Old Cotton is being bought up by the mills at prohibi[tive] rates for exporters. We quote:—

Good Oomra	Rs.	21[...]	„
G. F. „	„	[...]	„
Good Dhollera	„	198	„
G F. „	„	197	„
G. F. Comp[...]			

[...] The market remains quiet with only Line enquiry at Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

[R]apeseed is dull at Rs. 6 per cwt.

Wheat keeps steady at Rs. 32 per candy for Soft White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

Imports.—There is nothing whatever doing. The markets are all very dull, although prices are nominally unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th August as compared with the statement issued on the 7th August:—

Liabilities	August 7. Rs.	August 14. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities................	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2[...],51,846	30,50 297
Do do. at Branches	13,10 977	11,29,793
Other Deposits	2,32,19,398	2,26,80 130
Post Bills....................................	8 962	10,538
Cash Credits, undrawn......................	5,03,990	4,9[...],103
	3,92,95,173	3,95,61,858

Assets.		
Government Securities.........................	[...]0,40,686	50,57,965
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise..............................	12,48,170	11,69,950
Loans, on Security of do.	73,64,228	55,99 672
Current Accounts, overdrawn.........	5,603	4,934
Bills Discounted	1,00,87 559	1,03,59,520
Stamps	3,019	3,624
Read Stock ....Rs. 5,44,339 Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,339	3,29,339
Cash Balances with Correspondents..............................	9,01,007	9,73,194
Cash and Currency Notes.....................	1,43 15 562	1,60,73,260
	3 92,95,173	3,95,61,858

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Africa, 254 tons, Captain C. Haggleston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (29th July), with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1945 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo, and seven second class and 69 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (14th Aug.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Gill, Mr. Cordeiro, and 28 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Sidonian, 1843 tons Captain F. S. Bleight, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Glasgow via Liverpool, brought three European and one Native deck passengers. and the following cargo:—2,586 packages piece goods, 329 bales twist, 290 packages iron, 1 273 bundles iron hoops, 30 iron plates, 27 cases clocks, 43 packages porter, 12 cases claret, 13 cases handkerchiefs, 41 cases threads 18 cases umbrellas, 930 tiles and 25 cases copper, 238 bars iron, 100 casks beer, 767 plates spelter, 10 cases tin plates, 178 cases wine and spirits, 5 packages glassware, 4 cases whiskey. 35 cases clocks and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Africa	Heggleston ...	Zanzibar, July 29.
	Calcutta (s)	Magenis	Kurrachee, Aug 14.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pera, to Southampton.
Steamer Sidonian, to Marseilles and New York.
Steamer Java, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
12	Lady Ruthven	Petrie............	Bombay, July 28.
13	Henzada (s)...........	Withers	Madras, Aug 9.
	Macedon	Wathon	Cardiff, March 8.
	Golden Fleece.........	Brown	Liverpool, May 22.
	Jane Porter	Jeyg	London, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 12.—Steamer Discoverer.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
14	Lee	....	Mauritius.
	Himalaya (s)	....	Negapatam.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
13	Madura (s)	....	Calcutta.
14	Reigate	....	Chittagong.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 16.

For Liverpool.

City of Balimore s—4,800 wh[...] [...]A Graham and Co.

For London.

[...]s—4 b[...] hides Allarakhia Sazan, 75 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co. 2320 packages tapioca, 120 packages gutapurcha, 64 packages Indian rubber, 450 packages gambier, 51 packages fishmaws, 29 packages dammer, 77 packages nutmegs, 26 packages mace, 41 packages m-o'-p shells. 6 packages cigars, 117 packages gum copal, 1 package chillies and 804 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 20 bales hides Ramoobhoy Russoolbhoy, 2,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

For Havre.

Inchmurree s—200 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 37 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Sidonian s—3,940 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 120 cwts gingelly seed, 201½ cwts wheat, 31st rapeseed and 193¾ cwts popy seed Volkart Brothers. 300 cwts horns 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co, 200 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 321 cwts mowra flowers Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

For Hongkong.

Adria s—175 cwts onions Pudomsee Dhunjee, 29 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 50 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—August 17.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Heerajee Burjorjee, deceased: Macfarlane and G—Eduljee Heerajee vs Navazbai, wife of Shapurjee Framjee Mistry—M H Khan—part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

192-80—In person—Dadabhoy Bomanjee vs John Collett—Chalk, and W Settled.
305-80—Jefferson, B and D—Shaik Abdool Azeez vs Hajee Salim bin Badur and others.
306-80—H W Payne—Goculdass Khooshalchund and another vs Nundram Meherchund and another.
323-80—Chalk, and W—Madhowdass Frangee and another vs Gopal Bhicksjee and others.
336-80—M H Khan—Hajee Ebram Khamisa and another vs Haniffabai and others.
339-80—Hore, C and B—Toolsidass Dhunjee vs Sewlingapa bin Mullapi Woolgiri.
345-80—Ardesir, and H—Cowasjee Hormusjee vs Rustomjee Fo abjee.
349-80—C Tyabjee—Sena Yucta and others vs Shaik Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Babubhoy.
351-80—M H Khan—Shantappa Homappa vs Ramsheth Bapseth and others.

Long Cause.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Muncbershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Short Causes.

15-80—In person—Doolub Raghowjee vs. Ghelabhoy Doolubdass and another—Crawford and B and In person—Part heard.
502-79—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and another vs Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala—Smith and F.
110-80—Chalk and W—Dhursey Nanjee and others vs Marwadee Goobchud Lalla—Macfarlane and G.
314-80—M H Khan—Jubilee vs Rampursad Dhokalsing Jamedar—Balkrishna and B.
322-80—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Mowjee Megjee—In p[...]
[...] person. [...]nal disposal.
Suits for hearing and [...]
Long Causes.
460-79—Tobin and R—the L B and M Bank vs Manockchund Toolsidas—Khunderao M.
46-80—A F Turner (for paupers)—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—August 14.

Coles, Lieut, 15th Bomb N I, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.
Aplin, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

August 15.

Bolton, Captain, 18th Foot, on leave, from Lundi Kotal.
Sanies, 2nd Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.

August 16.

Stewart, Lieut-Col, Corps of Guides, on medical certificate, from Kabul.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

Mr H G Cooke, Offg Mag and Collr, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magrs and Collrs with effect from the 14th ultimo, vice Mr C R Vowell.

Mr W M Clay, Offg Mag and Collr, Pubna, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 26th inst.

Mr J Posford, Asst Mag and Collr, on leave, is appointed to act as Magr and Collr of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W M Clay, or until further orders.

Mr E G Glazier, Magr and Collr of the Dinagepore district, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from the 28th inst.

Mr J Masters, Dist Supdt of Police, Hazaribagh, is promoted to the Third Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, with effect from the 1st ultimo, vice Raboo Juggodish Nath Roy, retired.

Mr W J Kilby, Dist Supdt of Police, Lohardugga, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, with effect from the 1st ultimo, vice Mr J Masters.

Mr G R K Meares, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, [...] Grade, with appointed to be a Dist Supdt of Police of [...] effect from the 1st ultimo, vice Mr W [...] is promoted to

Mr J P Sneyd, Asst Supdt of Po[lice] [...] effect from the the First Grade of Asst Supdts of Pol[ice] [...] 1st ultimo, vice Mr G R K Meares. [...]nior Chaplain of St Paul's

The Rev H K O'Connor, [...] General Hospital, is appointed to Cathedral and Chaplain of the [...] effect from the 3rd inst.

be Chaplain of Cuttack, with [...] pointed to be Junior Chaplain of St

The Rev J H Taylor is a[...]ain of the General Hospital, with Paul's Cathedral and Ch[ur]ch he may receive charge.

effect from the date on w[...]hy, Senior Chaplain of St Paul's

The Rev W MacCar[...] Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, is Cathedral, Calc[...] [...]on to his own duties, as Chaplain of [...] General Hospital, with effect from the 3rd inst, until relieved by the Rev J H Taylor.

Mr J Whitmore, Joint-Magr and Depy Collr, is appointed to be a member of and Secy to the Dist School Committee of Sarun.

Mr R W Blair, an Asst Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for four days, in extension.

Mr W D Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Comsirs for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from the 4th August.

Mr D Scott is appointed to act as a Commrs, for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta during the absence, on leave, of Mr W D Bruce.

Mr Scott is also appointed to act as Vice-Chairman of the Commrs, vice Mr Bruce.

Mr E F Ainslie, Offg Depy Magr and Depy Collr, Beerbhoom, is declared to have passed in law by the Lower Standard at the departmental examination held in May 1880.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 16th August 1880.

No. 334—Private F P Gomes, E Company, is granted twelve months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON.

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York,
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

I AM DESIRED by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held at the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p. m. (and not on Wednesday, the 18th instant, as previously intimated) for the purpose of considering the propriety of RAISING a FUND for the RELIEF of the FAMILIES of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE SOLDIERS who have FALLEN in the AFGHAN WAR.

His Excellency will take the chair at the meeting.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1880.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, which cannot be delivered at Gunesh Khind by 3 a. m. on MONDAY, the 16th instant, should be addressed to Bombay, until 12 NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 18th idem.

G. H R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, Poona, *14th August* 1880.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Sense.—Too late; the point has been decided.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUME—August 16th, the wife of Rev. E. S. Hume, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWN—August 11th, at Sibi, Lieutenant Colonel L. G. Brown, H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, and 2nd in Command H. M.'s 8th Regiment Native Infantry. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1880.

M. Gambetta seems to have suddenly broken through the habit of reticence which French statesmen of every party have observed ever since Alsace and Lorraine were annexed to Germany. France and Germany and all the world knew that the aim and end of the reorganization of the national army on the basis of universal service was the revindication of the lost provinces, but no Frenchman has said so. When Prince Bismarck declared that the French armaments th[reate]ned the security of Germany and was on the point of renewing the war, the intervention of Russia to save France from a second dismemberment was rendered plausible and natural by the declaration of pacific intentions which the party in power at Paris never hesitated to put forward. The Empire, which made war for selfish dynastic purposes, was no more; the Republic was determined to regenerate the country by labour and peace. This was the language habitually used until now when M. Gambetta, who is unquestionably the one man in France who can make war or peace at will, suddenly announces that the Democratic institutions of the country will enable her to recover her lost provinces. This if made but a very short time ago would certainly have been [...]red by Prince Bismarck by a peremptory demand for a reduction of the military forces of the Republic. Now such a demand would mean immediate war, and it will probably not be made. But the significance of the declaration in which so astute a leader as M. Gambetta thinks it opportune to make just now will not be the less striking on that account. There must have been an object in uttering this scarcely disguised threat, which is in such marked contrast to the professions of amity hitherto manufactured for current use. Is M. Gambetta anxious to encourage possible antagonists of Germany to develop their policy boldly, in the assurance that France has at last begun to feel that she can regard the possibilities of a renewal of the Franco-German war without misgivings?

We suspect that nobody but Dean Stanley is very sorry that it has been decided that the statue of Prince Louis Napoleon shall not be admitted into Westminster Abbey. But it is difficult to read the account of the debate on Mr. Brigg's resolution without sympathising to a certain extent with both parties to it. This might not be the case if any of the speakers who, from opposite sides of the House, advised that matters should be "let alone," had taken up the position which Dean Stanley—after the fight—chose to occupy in his letter. We all know the Dean's weakness for historical reminiscences; but he is surely carrying it too far when he says that the action he took in offering to receive into the Abbey, which for the last two hundred years at least has been sacred to the glory of England, a statue of one who stood in no conceivable relation to that glory, was "in entire conformity with the best traditions of the Abbey." Such a claim must certainly be rejected. Still less can we concur in the singularly infelicitous argument that such posthumous admission among England's worthies was a suitable "national reparation due for a signal misfortune." We presume the Dean refers here to the belief that all that could be done to save the Prince was not done. But the Prince was in Africa at his own request, and we are afraid we must add, for his own purposes; and it is impossible to contend that we, as a nation, owe to his memory any reparation whatever for his untimely fate, much as we may and did mourn over it. It would be about as reasonable that we should propose to hang the man who made the bad saddle. The fact is that the admission of the statue in the first instance was quite indefensible, and as a matter of fact nobody in the House of Commons attempted to defend it. It was an indiscrete act, done, we believe, without any reference to Court, or indeed to public opinion. And history believe will find its explanation not in the *entente cordiale* between Victoria and Napoleon, which Mr. Martin's book has shown us had completely passed away before 1860; not certainly in any spirit of kindly sympathy with the Republican France of to-day, which apparently abhors the whole family of the Napoleons, and which has much mind to look on the death of the last direct descendant as a boon from Heaven; not even in an overwrought mood of public sympathy with one of the most tragical events of recent public history; but simply and solely in the idiosyncracy of a Dean of Westminster who is not now making it clear for the first time that he thinks his Abbey ought to lose no opportunity of adding to its attractions as the chief show-place of the kind in the country. There is an amusing passage in the worthy Dean's letter which throws this craze of his into very strong relief. He has had to let the monument go; but he gravely informs us that the "vacant chapel in Westminster Abbey, which should have contained it, will always cherish the association, which will give it (*i. e.*, the vacant place!) enduring interest." This means that while Stanley lives there shall be a vacant niche in Westminster Abbey to which neither Gladstone nor Disraeli may aspire; and that a card setting forth whose vacant place it is shall be attached to the said niche forthwith.

But while we admit to the fullest extent that there was no good reason for the original proposal, we are inclined to think that the proposal having been made and accepted so long as fifteen months ago; and the decision of the Dean having been unsuccessfully challenged in Parliament at the time, it would have been better now had the matter been allowed to drop. It is not as if the House of Commons or the nation were in any way responsible for the addition of this particular statue to Westminster Abbey. The Dean must bear, and is willing to bear, the responsibility of that. And we question if the passer-by, of fifty or a hundred years hence, would have been much shocked by the incongruity, apparent as it is to us now; or would have taken much interest of any kind in anything but the elegant inscription in English and Latin which must, alas! now remain in the Dean's portfolio. Unless indeed the Queen will admit the inscription along with the statue into the chapel where the Radical must perforce cease to trouble. We can well understand that there are many acts of the last Parliament, from the consequences of which the present one would like to escape. But surely to put such a petty affair as this in the forefront is, as the *Spectator* has it, to act without any regard to proportion in political matters. That this was a feeling general among the more prominent members of the Liberal party is evident from the hands into which the agitation was allowed to fall. Mr. Briggs is not a promising name for the leader of an onslaught in favour of the dead worthies of England. And we are afraid we must add that the particular Mr. Briggs did nothing in this debate to lift his name from its sporting associations. He began by confessing that he was afraid he might be asked what his commission to interfere in the matter was, 'what Hecuba was to him or he to Hecuba.' His quotation of the famous passage as it stands was adroit. If he had not used it he would have certainly been helped in the course of the debate to a new translation. What's Briggs to Westminster or Westminster to Briggs, may perhaps in future take the place of an allusion which cannot come home as that might do to the mass of the people.

One incident of the debate Englishmen at a distance from Westminster may perhaps be permitted to reprobate. We refer to the conduct of the young bloods of the Tory party—including in that term Sir H. D. Wolff—in charging the Ministers as a body with a flagrant breach of one of the rules of the House; and in greeting the Home Secretary's explanation that they were mistaken as to the facts, on a point with regard to which the Home Secretary could not possibly have been deceived himself, with incredulous hooting. They must have felt ashamed of themselves when their own so-called leader had to interpose his testimony in support of the truth of the statement made on behalf of the Ministers, that they had actually left the House, as they were bound to do if they did not desire to vote when Mr. Briggs' amendment became a substantive motion. But the conduct of the juvenile leaders of the Opposition on this occasion was only the climax of a long series of similar breaches of ordinary courtesy towards the hated occupants of the Treasury Bench. We hope to find that Englishmen at home are beginning to resent the degradation through which these [...]ishing statesmen are dragging the House of Commons. We can testify that we read the accounts of their proceedings here with not a little indignation. And their conduct supplies us with one additional argument on the matter in hand with which we shall close. The Chaplins and Lord George Hamiltons of the present House are the remnants of what was a farce indeed in the last House. The mind wanders back to that winter day, not so long ago, when with a majority of the House of Commons at their back these patriots hissed and hooted at the pale face of one of England's greatest men as it confronted them through the glass doors of the division lobbies. It may be that men who had persuaded themselves that day that Gladstone was England's greatest enemy would have hailed with pleasure the prospect of burying him anywhere; but, if that be put aside as a joke, would it have been well, we ask, for the honour of England that a House in such a frame of mind should have been asked to say whether or not the present Premier of England had deserved the honours they were not indisposed to grant to the son of the Man of December? Of the two is not the Dean of Westminster, if he does make a slip occasionally, the safer authority on such a question?

In another column will be found an interesting statement of the Trade of India, furnished by the India Office, in which a comparison is given of the four years, 1876-77 to 1879 80. We have supplemented this with a statement of the imports and exports of our principal articles of trade for six months of the two years 1878 79 and 1879-80. The termination of the financial year is not a favourable time at which to make up statistics of trade as it is the middle of the busy season. In the S. W. monsoon business is quiet throughout India, and trade statistics should be compiled to the 30th September in order to accord with the business year. This could easily be accomplished by Government issuing reports every six months instead of every year, to the 31st March and to the 30th September. It would be easy then to make up statements for the year ending the 30th September, which is really the dividing point between the years as regards shipment of produce. At present with statistics made up to the 31st March, the middle of the busy season, an early or a late crop may create a serious defect in the figures for the purpose of comparison. Coming now to the figures given in the official statement, we believe that it will give satisfaction to every one excepting pessimists of the Hyndman stamp. Trade is growing year by year, and has in the last year surpassed all previous ones including 1877-78, when trade was abnormally increased. The production of the country is increasing, and as a consequence the interchange of produce with other countries is growing also. We find that the import of merchandise of the last financial year exceeded that of the three previous years, though it was only slightly in advance of the year 1877-78. The exports also were larger than any other year, the combined value of the exports and imports of merchandise amounting to Rs. 1,06,90,25,710. Besides this the imports and exports of treasure amounted to Rs. 13,58,37,230. The excess of exports over imports—which Mr. Hyndman calls *bleeding*—amounted to Rs. 27,43,51,510; and the Council drafts for the year made a total of Rs. 18,35,00,000. The growth appears to have extended to most of our articles of produce. Opium and indigo alone show a falling off, the latter in spite of the removal of the export duty in February last. In the case of tea the value was somewhat lower than in the previous year. The quantity exported, however, showed an excess of over ten per cent. The products in which this Presidency is most interested, cotton and cotton goods, both show very large increases, the former gaining from seven crores ninety-one lakhs to eleven crores fifteen lakhs; the latter from one crore forty lakhs to one crore and sixty lakhs. If we turn to the supplemental statement giving the figures for the six months of this year and last we find the same or even more satisfactory evidences of progress. The exports of cotton goods has increased 60 per cent.; cotton itself 30 per cent. Tobacco has doubled in quantity and increased 50 per cent in value. Our mills certainly deserve the prosperity which has at last come to them—a prosperity which, although it may meet with checks, must gradually increase. Besides the China market which is absorbing more and more every year, a new market is springing up in Africa, which promises to make an opening for a very large trade. Cotton goods are already going in considerable quantities to Zanzibar, and the extent of the African market is almost unlimited. The American cotton crop too, increase year by year, which has a tendency to keep down the price of cotton and thus materially affects the prosperity of our mills. As it is to our railway communication that this growth of commerce is due, it is satisfactory to note the hope expressed by Lord Northbrook in his speech at the gathering at Cooper's Hill last month, and referred to in the letter of our London correspondent, that this country would soon be able to afford a large expenditure on public works. With the immense benefits which these works afford India forced on our attention year by year, it seems a great pity that their construction should be necessarily deferred. We hope that the end of the Afghan war will be the beginning of a larger expenditure on railways which may give still more districts of the country the means of sending their produce to a market.

A telegram has been received in Bombay from an officer of the 7th Fusiliers at Kandahar, which states the loss of the 66th Regiment at Khushki Nakhud as follows:—Officers 10; sergeant major, drum major, 5 sergeants, 287 men; and one colour.

A rumour as to the approaching resignation of H. E. the Governor which was circulated in Bombay yesterday is utterly devoid of foundation.

At the meeting which is to take place this afternoon in the Town Hall to organize a Patriotic Fund for the relief of the families of soldiers who have fallen in Afghanistan, H. E. the Governor in the chair, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Bishop Mearin, and Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh will speak to the various resolutions. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of European and native citizens to further the excellent object for which the meeting has been convened.

The Great Elchee is dead! The firm and able Ambassador who, when past sixty represented England at Constantinople during the Crimean War and furnished Kinglake with material for some of the best passages in his history, has lived till yesterday though his diplomatic career began at the Porte in 1808! It is almost impossible for us in India, where the fifty-five years rule is in force, to understand how a man can take an active part in political life for seventy-two years after he enters upon his career. But this has been literally the case with the cousin of George Canning who has just passed away. His intellect was unclouded to the last. Only a few months since he wrote with great vigour in one of the magazines on current politics, and his opinions were regarded not only with interest but with deference.

AFGHANISTAN.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S OPINION OF THE 92nd.

Extract from a late regimental order:—The Commanding Officer has very great pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter received from Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts: "The 92nd have done such excellent service since they came under my commend that I should like to do something for the regement. * * * You must be very proud of commanding a regiment, which, I am sure, is second to none, and which I sincerely hope I may have with me if ever I am fortunate enough to hold another commad on service.'

KIT WITH GENERAL ROBERTS'S COLUMN.

The *Statesman's* Kabul correspondent writes on the subject of the equipment of the Kabul relieving force:—No camels are allowed to go with the force, and the scale of baggage animals is as follows:—Every European officer one mule; every eight officers for a mess one mule; British troops one mule per six men, weight of baggage being 30 lbs. per man, including tent equipage; followers 10 lbs.; cook 240 lbs. per troop or company; bazaar two bunniahs, but no tent equipage to be allowed for followers. Only authorised chargers to be taken, and all extra kit and other property to be sent to depôts. Gomastas to take 30 days' supplies of tea, sugar, rum, salt, and preserved meat for two days, bread stuff 5 days, and *atta* 5 days. The 92nd have arranged to take the following articles of kit:—2 blankets, 1 water proof sheet, 1 great coat, 1 pair tartan trews, 1 serge coat, 1 forage cap, 1 flannel shirt, 2 pairs of socks, 1 pair of shoes, 1 suit khaki, 1 white gaiters, 1 towel, cholera belt, and one pair of braces. A cleaning kit weighing half a pound, and out of this a pipe-clay box amongst six men. The kit itself weighs 27 lbs., and still a cleaning kit has to be taken, and above all the redoubtable pipe-clay and white gaiters. I wonder this mania for pipe-clay cannot be dispensed with in the field. This regiment will certainly leave a great many articles of kit all over Afghanistan; first they left their heavy baggage at Kohat, another lot at Kurrum, another lot at Ali Kheyl, and a last lot here, to be sent to the depôt of the regiment.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

With the installation of Abdul Rahman the war in Afghanistan may be said to have closed for all intents and purposes. The occupation army in Kabul left that city for India last Wednesday and may be expected shortly to reach our frontiers. But what have we gained for all our troubles and anxiety? Probably we are not to gain an inch of ground as our own, and if we do it at all, we still hold that the accession can only be a precurser of another expedition to be followed by a complete ruin of our finances. In addition to the sovereignty of Kabul our Government is reported to have handed over to the new Amir all the new fortifications raised for our troops together with the big guns thereon mounted, some ammunition, and a subsidy of four lakhs of rupees in cash for the present. What the details of the arrangement entered into are, probably very few in India know. Such retirement does not look like either increasing or keeping the British prestige in Afghanistan. But to proceed. But what about Kandahar? Is it to be retained as an independent principality, and if so how? While a force of sixty thousand British troops is in that country, the safety of that city is in imminent danger simply because Ayub with a wretched force of Afghan troops is in its vicinity. The circumstance may be lightly regarded, but is significant and speaks volumes against the absurdity of holding that city. If with the presence of British troops Kandahar cannot be called safe, what will become of the new Wali when our force is withdrawn? The absurdity of making that city independent is patent on the face, and may become in our case a fruitful source of additional trouble and anxiety.—*Native Opinion.*

As to the military necessity or policy of sending that force to the relief of Kandahar, we need not discuss it here. For our part we consider it just as likely that Generals Primrose and Phayre will have to relieve General Roberts, as that the latter will arrive to relieve Kandahar. This last is a mere Simla notion. Kandahar is already safe; though enormous efforts and immense expense must still be undergone in working out the demonstration of that proposition. It is very remarkable to observe during the last day or two with what unanimity and emphasis the Press of Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra and Lahore condemn the political policy and military movements we have briefly sketched. As one writer puts it:—"Public faith in the wisdom of the Government of India is at an end. The withdrawing of Sir Donald Stewart's force at this juncture is also in utter violation of the rules of war, and we may thank our stars if it is not followed by a disaster in comparison to which even that of Khushki-Nakhud will be a trifle." This last apprehension—which fairly represents what is being said at length in all the journals to which we have alluded—points to the possibility, which we have admitted, of Mahomed Jan arranging to beset General Roberts's division from behind, while Herat troops, by forced marches, we suppose, may beset him before, and ere he reach Khelat i-Gilzai. These portentous estimates of the present political and military situation are entitled to respect. No one on this side of India ignores the perilous uncertainties that yet exist. It is a problem of chances; but with us the wager is as, say, one of adverse, to five of hopeful results. With our northern and eastern contemporaries, the odds incline the other way. Time alone can tell. The risks are grave: but none so great as the certain ills of continuing to hold Kabul. We breathe more freely, already.—*Bombay Review.*

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1842.

The following is an account of the experiences of an officer at Kandahar during the campaign of 1842, which has not before been published, and is of considerable interest:—

Kandahar, 2nd April 1842.

My Dear ——, Since the 5th ultimo I have been able neither to get nor make an opportunity of sending you a letter. In my last I gave you the February news and up to the 5th March; I must now refer to my "diary," and give you a few notes from my note-book. March 7th.—The following troops marched under the General: 8 Risallahs, Christees Cavalry, 2 do. Skinner's, 2 troops Horse Artillery, Blood's Battery, 4 9-pounders, and 6 companies 43rd Regiment Native Infantry and a wing of the Shah's 2nd Regiment—altogether about 4,500 men. Each officer was allowed to take one camel or pony. No tents, except a mess tent, for each regiment. Recollect I was always with the Quartermaster-General a little in advance of the cavalry which led, so I saw all that was going on, of course I fell back to my regiment whenever we formed for action. We have marched six marches down the valley S.W., when about 400 of the enemy's Horse Artillery showed themselves on our right and front; 300 cavalry and 2 guns galloped off to drive them away; they stood till the guns got within shot, when they scampered off. We marched on quietly to our halting-ground. All quiet during the day, but at sunset about 1,000 of the enemy appeared on a rising ground in front about a mile off. They did not advance. We lay on our arms all night on the bare damp ground, and bitter cold it was. The enemy fired a few long shots among us during the night; no damage done. March 8th.—Marched at sunrise down the valley, the Urgundab, three miles to our right. About 8 a.m. observed bodies of cavalry crossing the road from right to left, about 1½ mile off, and forming between hills and a line of villages. They appeared to number about 5,000—all cavalry. The column halted, wheeled, advanced, took ground to the left, and displayed into line. The guns opened at 1,500 yards, and of course the fight was spoiled at once. The enemy fell back as we advanced; in our part of the line we never got within 800 yards of them; their skirmishers as usual gave us a few shots, but only wasted ammunition. There was very pretty practice from the 9-pounders on the left. I saw some of the round "shot ricochit" right into the *golas* of cavalry and do considerable damage. The 6-pounders on the right of the line shrapnell which, in my opinion, is mere humbug. I have seen a shell burst beautifully in front of a *gol* of cavalry, and apparently not a man was touched. The country we marched over was much intercepted by deep broad water courses. How the guns passed I know not, but the infantry had the greatest difficulty; yet we advanced over the ground through villages, &c., *in line* for upwards of seven miles. You may fancy what sort of a line we had occasionally. Towards noon we drove the enemy across the Daree river, near which we encamped. In the evening the enemy passed down towards Urgundab. I do not think we killed 50 of them this day; those guns ruin everything—we had not a man touched. During the night, a few shots at the picquets. March 9th.—Marched at sunrise towards Tilla Khan, the enemy's head-quarters. Two miles from camp, while passing under a high steep rocky hill, saw some fellows among the rocks, waiting for a shot at the column. They allowed us to pass quietly, but fired on the guns and the General, but the balls were spent before they struck. Light companies H. M.'s 40th and 16th Native Infantry went up both sides of the hill. It was a very steep climb, but they killed 16 the rest escaped along the highest range, whence they fired as we passed along. A body of 400 Horse appeared on the opposite side of the valley, 4 miles distant; moved on parallel with us soon after another company of the 40th was sent up a lower part of the hill on our left and brought down 13. It was a fine sight to see the bodies rolling down the steep hill, the impetus bringing some of them close to us. A little further on saw large bodies of infantry passing along the hills on the opposite side of the valley and moving along their base to the N. The intervening canals and swamps prevented our moving over to them. Besides, just then we discovered the whole of the enemy's cavalry drawn up in our front, their right resting on the range of hills, and extending in regular masses across part of the valley, till their left rested on an old ruined fort or large scarped mound. They had a formidable appearance. I thought they would here make a stand, and that we should have a good fight; they numbered from 9,000 to 10,000. I was about 1½ mile distant, and could see all the standards—the black of the Tureen, the red of the Jan Baz, &c. When our column had advanced within nearly a mile of the enemy we halted and formed in line of open columns at deploying distance, our left resting on the base of the hills thus.

* * * * *

The General wanted to try the infantry by this day, so the guns were kept quiet. The enemy's skirmishers fired long shots at us were driven in by our skirmishers. When we got within half a mile, the enemy began falling back as we advanced, gradually increasing the distance between us. This continued for an hour or more; our advance was steady and beautiful as ever you saw on a parade: no noise, no bustle, all as it should be. We drove the enemy across the river, which was shallow into the desert, when they turned to the right, and, as we afterwards learned, passed down, the great part of them the Urgundab to Kandahar, whither the footmen we had seen in the morning had preceded them. We bivouacked near two large villages. March 10th.—Marched to the Fort of Tilloo Khan, which, with several villages on the river, we burned; went on to pitch the flags for our bivouac on the banks of the river with the Quartermaster-General. We had a guard of *six* troopers when we were about 1½ from the column, and close to the river about 100 horsemen showed themselves, when we were obliged to beat a quick retreat to the column. At this time the General found a portion of the enemy had passed on our right to the rear, so went about and marched back about 10 miles to a large village near the Urgandab, which a post of the enemy left on our approach. I ought to have mentioned that our cavalry horses are knocked up by work and starvation as to be perfectly useless; they can hardly get out of a walk; this will account for their never charging. I should also have mentioned that we had with us the Persian refugee, Prince Aga Khan, with about 150 Horse. He did good service, always went with the rear guard, and had constant skirmishes with the enemy, who were on the look out for our baggage. March 11th.—Marched to within 4 miles of Kandahar, a distance of 22 miles. During the whole day about 1,000 Horse hung on our rear, but a couple of 6-pounders, which were occasionally fired as they approached too near, kept them from doing any harm. Last night Kandahar was attacked. The garrison consisted of the 2nd N. I., the Shah's 1st and 5th, and a wing of the 2nd Regiment; a few small guards were also left in the lines by the different regiments; the whole under Major Lane, who had perhaps 1,800 bayonets. He had also two 18-pounders and 4 old rattle trap Russian small guns. The new cantonments were deserted. During the day and evening the enemy's Horse and Foot were seen from all quarters passing into the gardens and villages round the city. It was not generally believed they would dare to attack the town; however, all the gates were shut, and built up inside with bags of atta. Had it not been for this precaution, the town most probably would have been taken. After sunset two men with four ass-loads of wood came to the Herat Gate. Finding it shut, and that the officer, Lieut. Cooke, 2nd N.I., would not open it, they said—"Very well, we will leave the wood here and come for it in the morning;" and threw down the loads close to the gate; still nothing was suspected. About 8 a.m., the night being very dark, a simultaneous attack was made on all the gates, and endeavours made to set them on fire. All were ineffectual, except at the Herat, where they rushed on in fifties, carrying brushwood, oil, cotton, torches, &c., &c., and though they were knocked over in great numbers they fired the gate, which burned like tinder. A gun on the bastion threw grape with good effect into the advancing multitudes, but it did not cheque them; the boldest bore down the burning plank, where with a yell the whole rushed on making the way over the burning bags of atta. Eight were killed inside the Barries, the heavy fire of the guards inside, and couple of 18-pounder shells thrown over the parapet so astonished the crowd outside that they lost heart and fled in disorder. Horsemen now came up, and trying the necks of the dead and dying together with their waist cloths or turbands dragged them off. They took off almost all except those outside the gate. Here bodies were found in the morning, and I saw them after we returned on the 12th; fine looking fellows some were. Shahzada Laftur Jung Meerza Ahmed Salloo Khan and a number of other chiefs were present, but kept out of harm's way as the repulsed assailants went off. They were heard abusing the Shahzada, the chiefs and horsemen were not for supporting them. As the enemy advanced towards Kandahar, they collected great numbers of villagers by telling them the General and all the guns were out, that none but a few sickmen were left in the city, and inviting all to join in the plunder. It is estimated that there must have been about 10,000 of the enemy, of whom perhaps 100 were destroyed; some say 1,000. I forgot to say that on the 6th all Afghans, except shopkeepers, were turned out of the town. Our loss in the attack was two men wounded.

(*To be continued.*)

DEATH OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount K. G., better known as Sir Stratford Canning, and under that name indentified with British policy in Turkey, the son of Stratford Canning, a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning, the statesman, was born in Jan., 1788, in the City of London, and was educated on the foundation at Eton, whence he passed in due course as a Scholar to King's College, Cambridge. In 1807, while still an undergraduate, he obtained, through his cousin's interest, an appointment as Precis Writer in the Foreign Office, and in 1808 accompanied Mr. Adair's on a special mission to Constantinople, and was next year made Secretary of Embassy, upon Mr. Adair appointment as permanent minister. On returning to England, he resumed his academic studies, and in 1813 took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Basle, where he assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss cantons in the Helvetic Confederation; and was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a special mission to Washington, to adjust certain differences left unsettled by the treaty of Ghent; and returned in 1823, the British Government declining to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburgh, to ascertain the intentions of the Czar respecting Greece. In the following year he went as Ambassador to Constantinople, when his influence was employed with the Sultan Mahmond in favour of the Greeks; but not succeeding, he came to England on leave, to be present during the conferences of London; returning to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and he returned to England, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in acknowledgment of his valuable services. In 1831 Sir Stratford was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and returned in the following year to undertake a special mission to Spain. In 1841 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Ponsonby, and held that important post for many years, under ministries of every political complexion; and his personal elucidation of Eastern politics have doubtless had great influence with British statesmen. He was the steadfast friend of Reschid Pasha, and the supporter of all his reforms; and uniformly exercised his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be regretted that, under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria respecting the Holy Places had been adjusted, he should have left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been occupied by a subordinate, although an able and vigilant officer, at the time when Prince Menschickoff was actually menacing the Sultan in his own palace; but it may be urged that England had no *locus standi* in the dispute until a territorial aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent from home directed that the representatives of England should not officially interfere in the matter. During the Russian war, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported the British Government most efficiently at the Porte. He resigned his post at Constantinople, and returned to England in the early part of the year 1858. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Stockbridge and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and for Kings' Lynn from 1835 to 1842; and since he took his seat in the House of Lords has taken an active share in the debates on questions of foreign policy. He was created a Knight of the Garter Dec. 11, 1869. His lordship published a summary of the evidences of Christianity, under the title of "Why am I a Christian?" 1873. In 1876 he produced an original play, "Alfred the Great in Athelnay," privately printed.—*Men of the Time.*

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Walking on the sea face last evening I was surprised to see the ride as hard as a macadamised road, and wondered why the Executive Engineer continues to close this delightful ride from the enjoyment of riding ladies who are compelled to spend the monsoon in Bombay.

A. J.

Pulmonary consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had reduced me to such a state that medicine were orderd to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a or longation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.* For two months past I have been taking that medicine, and my situation has been so remarkably improved, that I may henceforth consider my recovery as certain. Ed. Doolittle (Bristol).

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Colonel Stracey, Military Secretary; Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary; the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, Senior Member of Council; and Lieut. Christopher, A. D. C., arrived at Parel station from Poona at 4-20 p. m. The weather had been wet and windy, but about five minutes before the arrival of the train, which was due at 4-15 p. m., it cleared up. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery. His Excellency is staying at Government House, Parel. The object of the journey is that the Governor may preside at the meeting in the Town Hall this afternoon, in connection with the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the families of those who have fallen in Afghanistan.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS *Vs.* PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—In the Government Resolution No. 1,057 of 10th August, regarding Government work being undertaken at the Municipal workshops, it is stated that carts "cannot be made elsewhere equally speedily and satisfactorily." Where Mr. Nugent obtained his information we have no means of ascertaining, but the following facts will show that it is far from being correct:—

The Bombay Saw Mills Company constructed for Government 500 carts within twenty-five days from the date of the order, and the prices charged by the Municipality were above 15 per cent. in excess of the price contracted for by the Saw Mills Company. We are unable to state definitely the number turned out at the Municipal workshops, but we will be well within the mark [...] that it was not half of that turned out in [...] same time by the Saw Mills Company.

As regards the quality of the Saw Mills work we have merely to state that it was entirely to the satisfaction of the Government experts who examined and passed it, and was in no way inferior to the work from the Municipality. We have, therefore, shown that the work from the Saw Mills was as satisfactory, it was done more speedily, and at a less cost than that from the Municipal workshops.—We are, &c.,

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

OUR RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—I think your correspondent "Traveller" in to-day's issue would infer in the concluding para. of his letter that the facilities given to the public are greater, and at a cheaper rate on the G. I. P. than on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I beg to place before you a few figures that will show how misleading any such inference would be. The 1st class single fare on the G. I. P. line is at the rate of 18 pies per mile, and a fare and a half is charged for return tickets, or 27 pies per mile, available for 2 months. The 1st class single fare on the B. B. and C. I. line is 12 pies per mile, and a fare and two-thirds is charged for return tickets or 20 pies per mile, available (over 50 miles) for one month. It will thus be seen that a passenger by the B. B. and C. I. line can take a single ticket and remain away from the starting station two years or any indefinite period, and the journey to and fro will have cost him only 24 pies per double mile against 27 pies per double mile on the G. I. P. Railway with a restriction of date of return to two months. Take Bombay to Poona, for instance, 119 miles:—

	Single journey.	Double journey.
G. I. P	Rs. 11-3-0	Rs. 16 12-0 (2 months)
B.B.&C.I.... „	7-7-0	„ 12-6-0 (1 month) and Rs. 14-14 0 if a single ticket is taken both ways.

Aug. 16. LOW FARES.

ALAS, POOR YORICK!

I knew him, Mr. Editor, a man of infinite—*savoir faire* and exquisite fancy (of himself). I knew him on board a Channel boat between Dover and Calais the other day in spite of his disguise, and accosting him, I said: "How is this? *You* voyaging across on a Sunday night when the chance of meeting any one worth quoting is reduced to a minimum! Why is it thus my Corio?" "Hush," he said stopping me, "breathe not that name. I am travelling *incog.* under the *nom de plume* of Yorick, for the fact is, *entre nous*, that I have pretty well used up the aristocracy in my notes for the organ I keep going in the East, and although the public out there must be very simple to have taken in so much of it, the man at the handle tells me they are getting tired of the tune, so I am now going to try to collect *pabulum* (Corio—I mean Yorick—has an aversion to use the English language if he can find words to express himself in any other) from Bohemian sources. I hear that there is an actor on board. I shall endeavour to *draw* him." With this end in view he was turning to leave me, when he was brought up by a youth who claimed an acquaintance with him of two minutes standing in other climes. The young man being only a simple son of a Brigadier General in Bengal, without the suspicion of a handle to his name, and the old Adam being still strong in our friend, he replied coldly when he was asked if he was returning to India on duty (the very idea of his return to India), but remembering his new *rôle*, and the thought that he must be "a very remarkable person" to be recognised by any one softening him, he unbent himself, and taking the youth unto his bosom, drew from the *ingenu* before he parted from him, his name, pedigree, present intentions and future private prospects, the capacity of his appetite and the state of his digestion, &c, the lad little knowing that he was supplying the required *pab.* More than this, it seems that the frank open hearted young fellow was acquainted with the actor before-mentioned and trotted him up forthwith in triumph. I should mention that there was no "stuck-uppishnish" about this young fellow, and the actor of course liked being "trotted out." Our friend Yorick not being as yet a prominent member of the Crutch and Toothpick Brigade did not ask to have "Kate" and "Nelly" trotted out too, but he made a very good beginning in his new line by joining in a rollicking chorus which the actor was drawn into starting. *O tempora! O mores!* Shades of Belgravia! If his many titled friends could have heard him trolling out "Allez vous ong the continong," would they have believed their senses? Whilst this scene was being enacted, I rejoined my own companion who was anxious to know who my eccentric friend was. "What," I said, "do you mean to say you have been a man about town during the season and don't know the 'noble Roman?' You have wasted your time my friend, for not to know him argues yourself unknown. He is on intimate terms of acquaintance with every one worth knowing from Her Gracious Majesty downwards; can give you particulars of the birth, death, marriage, issue, and estate of any member of the aristocracy without referring to his Debrett. Can tell you the favourite brands of liquor affected by every peer of the Realm; his advice is sought by Cabinet Ministers, and he has been known to pull the strings at the War Office. The only wonder is that such a worthy man should be out of Parliament. It is a loss to the country, and although his barrel-organ in the East is not as profitable as a Great Bonanza mine, some rich and enlightened constituency might be found to place him in his proper sphere. He is travelling *incog.* just now, hence his apparently incongruous present behaviour. He is on a new 'lay,' in fact, but will probably soar again in flights of fancy when he has studied the visitors' lists at the watering places."

I met Yorick again as he was leaving by the Brussels train. "It was a great bore," he said, "having to go and see the animals fed." I had of course dined; in fact, I took early pot luck with H——n before leaving, as he wished to consult me about affairs in Afghanistan. But I am very fond of describing what people eat and drink, and I flatter myself I have great taste in these matters of detail. I do wish those confounded fellows who write for the Society papers, and are continually dragging private matters of little interest before the public, would take a hint or two from my style. Now I knew it would interest my readers in India to know how much my late companion could demolish at a sitting, and what stock of provisions M. Terry, the actor, laid in for his trip to the Lakes, so I laid out a franc on a *tuck-in* (Bohemian slang picked up, I presume, from his open-hearted *companion de voyage*) of coffee, bread and butter, and material for my notes. To be sure I had to give the waiter half a franc as he evidently recognised me, but I shall mention that, too, so it is not money thrown away. You see I am travelling first class—always do—and let people know it, too—great bore—might pick up much from the various characters one would meet in the second class, but I cannot let them come between me and my nobility—no, it is *noblesse oblige* again *mon cher*, and I envy you your freedom. *Noblesse oblige* is expensive too, but that is our misfortune. (What a deal of humbug there is in this world). "But I shall economise by drinking Drexel's Rhine wine at fifteen shillings a bottle, when I get to Frankfort, instead of his choicer Geisenheimer at twenty-six which I and the Grand Duke usually drink, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Duke of C——e goes in for a still cheaper wine. *Au revoir* at Homburg," he said, as I parted from him. I have since met him greatly elated at having been taken for the Marquis of S——y at Frankfort, and relates with glee how he occupied the room prepared for that nobleman, and would have eaten his dinner too if it had been better than his own, which of course it was not, and how he was *milorded* to the top of his bent. I daresay you have heard all about it and a great deal more ere this. "There is no *mauvais honte* about me," he says, "and I think I know how to conduct myself as a peer when the occasion offers at any rate I ought to."

But the strange fact is that when the real *milord* did turn up he failed to recognise "the worthy Roman," for they were seen dining at separate tables. I fancy our friend will soon return to his old style, and you will be inflicted with "Hygienic notes from Homburg," or something of that sort, with full particulars of the quantity of water imbibed daily by each, and every titled person amongst the visitors, and will describe how he, Yorick, told such a good story to the Duke of Omnium, whilst that nobleman was taking his morning dose, that His Grace nearly choked. And you take them *cum grano.*

My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindl ng away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.
Mrs. Lounces (Winchester.)

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ALL WELL AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 16.

A letter received from Colonel Tanner, dated the 12th inst., reply to one sent from here, says all is well at Kandahar. The tribes are quiet, although Ayub's emissaries are endeavouring to raise them. He was delighted to hear of the advance of the Kabul column. Communication with Kandahar is very difficult.

ATTACK ON THE KACH POST.

At four o'clock this morning the Kach post, 28 miles hence, held by Colonel Pierce and 300 men of the 16th Native Infantry, was determinedly attacked by a large number of Kakars. The enemy was gallantly repulsed, leaving 80 dead. As Colonel Pierce was wiring particulars the wire was cut. Reinforcements are being sent and a detachment had left for Kach last night, the General sending out to warn them.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

QUETTA, Aug. 16.—The military post at Kach Amadan was attacked this morning by Kaka Pathans who were beaten off, losing eighty killed. Our troops pursued the enemy for two miles. A telegram from Chaman last night stated that letters had arrived there from Colonel Tanner from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, dated the 12th inst. Country was quiet and supplies in fort abundant. Col. Tanner says he will be able to help General Roberts with supplies. Our loss in the action of the 27th are now stated to be in (killed) Artillery 18, Sappers 23, 66th Regt. 282, Bombay Grenadiers 365, Jacob's Rifles 250, Sind Horse 10, and 3rd Cavalry about 20. The Herati troops are stated to have deserted Ayub.

GENERAL STEWART AT JAGDALAK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 16.

General Stewart's force has reached Jagdalak, all is well. Some two hundred Khokand pilgrims, *en route* to Mecca, have taken advantage of the protection afforded and are accompanying the force. Sirdars Wali Mahomed, Tahir Khan Alum Khan, late Governor of Ghuzni, and Amin-ud-Dowla Khan are also with us on their way to India, and many Hindoos from Kabul city. Numbers of dead and decomposing camels on the road make travelling very unpleasant, if not dangerous to health, but there has been no case of epidemic. Supplies are plentiful.

ENTRY OF THE AMIR INTO KABUL.

The news from Kabul is that the Amir entered Sherpur on the 12th in great State, and he is living in General Roberts's quarters. He still adheres to his intentions to make a public entry into the city on Sunday.

PROGRESS OF GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

The latest from General Roberts's force is that the rear guard arrived at camp Zerghun Shahr on the evening of the 10th.

The force is expected to reach Ghazni on Sunday, whether we have fighting or not.

FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE LOGARIS.

The Logaris are very friendly, and say we had better go home *via* the Shuturgurdan, as they can thrash Ayub Khan for the new Amir. The troops are very healthy.

THE BOMBAY AND POONA CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 16.

The cricket match at Poona, Bombay *versus* Poona, resulted as follows:—Bombay in the first innings made 227; Steel scoring 91; W. E. Young 35, not out; Moore 35; Tennent 31; and Carmichael Young 18. Poona in the first innings scored 87; Clifton 20 and Ridley 15. Moore bowled seven wickets. Poona, second innings, two wickets down for 28. Steel's innings firmly played and freely hit. Major Bedford's longstopping was excellent with never a bye. The weather was showery in the afternoon. The match is to be continued and will, probably, be concluded to-morrow.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 16.

Bombay won the toss. First innings, total 227, Steel making 91; W. Young, not out, 35; Moore 35; Tennent 31; and C. Young 18. Poona, first innings, total 87; Clifton scoring 25 and Bedford 18. Moore took 7 wickets. Poona, second innings, 28 for two wickets.

THE LATE MR. BELL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 16.

In memory of the late Mr. Bell, the High Court was closed to-day. The Chief Justice addressed the Advocate General, and said that since they last met the Judges and the Court had sustained a grievous loss, for they were not only deprived of one of the greatest ornaments of the Bar who had done his duty to the Government and to the public with admirable zeal and talent, but they had lost an honest and a high-minded gentleman, a warm and generous friend, always ready to do a kindly act and to support the honour and integrity of his profession. The Advocate General and Mr. Kennedy replied in suitable terms. The funeral took place this morning.

THE RANGOON COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 16.

The first of the series of Commissariat cases commenced to-day before Mr. Allen, the additional Recorder. On the first juryman being called, Sergeant Young, Mr. Tarrant objected for the Crown on the ground of service to the Queen, whose prosecution this was. Mr. VanSomeron, who appeared for the accused, MacDermott, said that if a general objection to soldiers on a jury was allowed, the section authorising them to serve as jurymen would be nullified. The court overruled the objection and the case proceeded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Numerous meetings of an excited character have been held in Ireland, the land question being the leading theme. At Keldare Mr. Dillon, M. P., made a seditious speech.

LETTER FROM M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, AUG. 15.

A letter written by M. Gambetta has been published, in which he says that the democratic institutions of France will enable her to recover her lost provinces.

PARIS, AUG. 15.

M. Gambetta's letter on French democratic institutions, published yesterday, is of an old date.

THE "DAILY NEWS" TELEGRAM.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 15.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* ridicules the *Daily News* telegram about the understanding between the Amir and Ayub Khan, on the ground that they are irreconcilable rivals.

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 15.

The Porte has asked for an extension of time to be granted to carry out the cession of Turkish territory to Montenegro.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollers	4¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. do.	87⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52⅛

Arrival—Fitzroy.

TELEGRPH LINE REPORT.

MADRAS, AUG. 16, 7·50 a.m.

Siberian line interrupted by floods, 9th.

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER, A. D. C., left Poona yesterday to join his regiment, the 78th Highlanders, at Kurrachee.

THE following are the officers to embark for Kurrachee in the s. s. Chinsurah with the 13th N. I. to-day:—Col. R. Mallaby, Lieut. Col. J. H. Castell, Major M. D. V. T. Grant, Captain W. Laing, Captain J. N. Walker, Lieut. C. B. Down, and Surg. Major Haliday, of 13th N. I.; Surg. Major R. H. Batty, Medl. Dept.; Lieut. Col. C. Wood, 15-9 R. A.; Surg. Reeves, Medl. Dept., Lieut. Aplin, 28th N. I.; Lieut. P. H. Sanlez, 16th N. I.; and Captain E. G. Mayers, 66th Regt.

OF the Poona *vs.* Bombay cricket match, which was commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow, a Poona paper remarks:—"Bombay have sent up a strong team, and there is little doubt that they will retrieve their defeat of last year, when they were beaten by nine wickets. The Poona eleven are not so strong as it was hoped a few weeks ago that they would be. Mr. Anckettill, their strongest bat, has gone off to the front to join the 4th Rifles. The Poona side also misses Mr. Macdougall and Captain Waugh, of the 78th Highlanders; and Mr. Owen, R. A., and Mr. Bannister, R. A., have both met with accidents which prevent their playing. The eleven who will play are:—Major Bedford, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Clefton, Colonel Hadow, Captain Peacock, Mr. Ridley, Hon. G. Vernon, Mr. Vidal, Capt. Wynyard."

IN delivering judgment at the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday in the case of Bhagwandas Hurjeevandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, the presiding Commissioner, gave an important decision on the construction of section 9 of the Act. On the 29th of July last, on the application of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, a creditor, Hurjeevandas was adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency and was ordered to file his schedule within a month. He subsequently applied by petition that the order of adjudication might be revoked; and it was argued by his counsel that the court had no jurisdiction under section 9 to make the order of adjudication, inasmuch as the insolvent had been discharged from custody prior to the date of the petition and adjudication. The petition did not deny that insolvent was a trader, and stated that he was discharged from jail in October, 1879, after having been detained for six months at [illegible]stance of his judgment creditors, Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee. It appeared to his Lordship that the moment a debtor who had been arrested or committed, had lain in prison 21 days, an act of insolvency had been committed which entitled a creditor to petition and empowered the court upon such petition to adjudicate. The Legislature had not deemed it advisable to fix any limit within which a petition for adjudication should be presented. His Lordship held in the case before him that the petitioning creditor had a right to petition, and the court had jurisdiction to make the order of adjudication, notwithstanding that the insolvent had been discharged from jail at the date of the petition and adjudication, and notwithstanding that the act of insolvency was committed more than twelve months previously.

THE indigo season in Lower Bengal is now drawing to a close, and we are told the result, on the whole, may be considered satisfactory, and, in many instances, very favourable, though in some districts there would have been heavier crops but for the damage caused by excessive rain.

THE Central Provinces weather report states that the monsoon rainfall to the end of July was above the average at Hoshangabad, Mandla, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Sironcha, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, and at all other stations below, except Seoni and Raipur, where it was nearly equal.

THE report of Brigadier-General Newdigate's withdrawal from his command in Kurram, the Lahore paper says, is confirmed. He has resigned, and Colonel Grogan, of the 8th Foot, succeeds to the brigade command.

REGARDING Abdul Rahman's *bona fides* the *Englishman's* special correspondent at Kabul wrote on the 5th inst:—There can be no doubt but that the Amir has entirely made up his mind to throw in his lot with us, that he is reassured as to the intentions of the English, which are indeed abundantly proved by our leaving the country when we might incontestably have annexed it; and it may be taken for granted that he is also perfectly convinced that the intentions of Russia are to extend herself in every direction, and especially to gain permanent influence in Afghanistan.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Madras Mail* telegraphed on the 13th inst:—The local Government say that all the reports about the treaty with Theebaw are groundless. The British contemplate no overtures to the Burmese at present.

THE efficacy of whipping, which a Judge of the Madras High Court has pronounced to be very powerful on the native's mind and very suitable to his back, is, in the opinion of the *Bombay Samachar*, of very doubtful propriety, both morally and physically. The operation of whipping is so barbarous that enlightened men, High Court Judges not excepted, combine to adopt measures to protect even brutes from being subjected to it to an unusual degree. And yet the laws of the country enjoin the infliction of, in some cases, 100 stripes on the bare back of a human being. This is an anomaly which, the *Samachar* thinks, Judges among others should see to being speedily eradicated; and our contemporary is scandalised to find a High Court Judge eulogising the form of punishment.

NOTING the speech of General Olpherts at the United Service Institution on the occasion of Colonel Medley's lecture, the *Civil and Military Gazette* wonders that, at a juncture like the present, this distinguished general officer's services are not made available by the Government for employment in the field. The reputation which General Olpherts acquired in 1857, for the most forward gallantry, has been well supplemented in the succeeding years by the ability and skill with which he has conducted the duties of the high command entrusted to him from time to time.

AN address has been presented by the Behar Indigo Planters' Association to the Lieutenant-Governor, protesting against the calumnious statements made against the planting interest by Mr. O'Donnell in his late letter to the Marquis of Hartington. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his reply, reprobates both the matter and the manner of the letter, but bears strong testimony to the improvement which the efforts of the Association have effected in the relations between the planters and ryots of Behar. This testimony, says the *Englishman*, is all the more valuable that it comes from one who, throughout his official career, has shown himself the staunch friend of the ryot; who, during the contest between the planters and the peasantry of central Bengal sixteen years ago, was one of their most prominent champions, and who is absolutey exempt from influences of the kind referred to in the latter part of Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet, in which, with questionable taste, he speaks of the alliances between civilian and planter families as one of the chief causes of "perfunctory maladministration" in Behar.

THE Bengal native papers are troubled by the question which should be called chief among them. One, whose name will probably be divined from his remarks, writes as follows on the point:—The *Bombay Gazette* speaks of the *Indian Mirror* "as the chief exponent of native public opinion in Bengal." Upon this the *Indian Daily News* enquires: "We should like to know the reason why the *Hindu Patriot* has been deposed." In its issue of the 1st instant, the *Bombay Review* calls the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* "the leading native paper in India." It would thus appear that opinions differ on this point. The only satisfactory test is therefore the circulation of each paper. It is very well known in India how matters would stand if that test were applied. Considering the policy of this paper it is too much to expect any Anglo-Indian journal entertaining very cordial feelings towards it. The *Indian Mirror* has one advantage over all its contemporaries—it is a daily paper. The *Hindu Patriot* has one advantage over all its contemporaries—it is edited by a distinguished man like Babu Krishto Dass Pal. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has also one advantage over all its contemporaries—it has the largest circulation.

THE Maharaja of Durbhungah has offered the following prizes for works to be written in the Hindi language, and submitted to him not later than February 1st, 1881:—For the best original work on any scientific subject, Rs. 200; for the best poem, Rs. 150; for the best novel, Rs. 150; for the best essay, Rs. 100.

THE French *Temps* furnishes details of the voyage to New Ireland of the Chandernagor, the ship fitted out last year by the Marquis de Rays, which, it will be remembered, was refused the right of taking on board emigrants at Havre, met with a similar fortune, at the instance of the French Government, at Antwerp, and at length obtained the necessary permission in Holland. On the 14th of September it set out, provided with all kinds of implements and machines, bricks and victuals for a year, and carrying 25 French, 11 Swiss and Italian, five Belgian, and 40 German emigrants, all Catholics, this being a requisite. On the 5th of January it arrived at the island of Langlan, and there landed 17 men, under the command of an officer, giving them provisions for eight months. On the 16th she arrived at New Ireland, an island situate 240 miles from Langlan and 200 miles east of New Guinea. The emigrants were received with apparent goodwill by the natives, who are estimated to number only about 150. The Marquis de Rays has fitted out two more vessels. One of them, the Port Breton, left Barcelona on the 20th of January for New Ireland, with 750 Spanish emigrants, male and female; and the other, the Gervil, was to follow with another contingent. It does not appear to be decided whether the colony will place itself under the protectorate of any Power or will seek to be recognized as an independent settlement.

THE Channel tunnel project, to connect England and France by a railway is still receiving attention. The directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company state in their annual report:—"The experiments made by the French engineers after great pains and labour tend to show that the geological measures are not only in the same position but are of the same thickness on each side of the Channel; and the stratum known as the 'Old Gray Chalk' in England, and as the 'Craie de Rouen' in France is impervious to water, and is without fissures. These are the foundation facts in this interesting question; for if a tunnel can be made without pumping or timbering and entirely, from side to side, through the gray chalk, then an apparently formidable and even hopeless work becomes matter of close calculation. As the researches of the French engineers confirm the view for years past taken on your behalf—namely, that the proper point of departure for any future tunnel is, at the outcrop of the gray chalk on the South-Eastern line between Folkestone and Dover, and not at St. Margaret's Bay to the east of Dover, where the gray chalk, dipping to the northward, does not crop out—your directors have deemed it advisable to make arrangements for a series of important experiment, which, so far, have shown favourable results."

Truth hears complaints of the breech action of the Martini-Henry military weapon. "Its complicated mechanism makes it peculiarly liable to get out of order, and the pull of the trigger is notoriously uncertain. One very well-known marksman, after firing one round, found he could not [illegible] thing [illegible] and if it became at all general, it would be particularly unpleasant for the infantry armed with the Martini."

CAPTAIN ERNEST RICE has made his first excursion as our Naval Attaché for Europe, and has very wisely been sent to St. Petersburg, as no European fleet is so active as the Russian at this moment. Captain Rice has been received in audience by the Grand Duke Constantine.

REGARDING the doings of the Russians in Central Asia, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on the 19th July:—The fact that General Skobeleff is fortifying Bhami shows he intends making this point his centre of operations, and not Tshikishlar. The reason for this may lie in the fact that the route from Tshikishlar to Geoktepe was very extended, and that Prince Dolgorouki was, therefore, obliged to post more than 6,000 men on the various steppes in order to protect his lines of communication, so that only 2,000 men could have been despatched to the real Tekke basis. The more the vanguard advanced, the more difficult it was to leave other detachments in garrisons. Now all arrangements for the campaign seem to have been better and more precautiously planned, for General Skobeleff has marched with the vanguard from Dusblue to Chodsham Kala, a little Tekke fortress which was destroyed last year. The route goes through very dessert steppes, and the troops have suffered much from want of good water, which was, however, found at Chodsham Kala. From the latter place the troops marched to Bendesen, and passed through the small defile of the Kosset Dagh, in order to reach Bhami. It was, indeed, a very good stroke of luck for the Russians that the Tekkes had not occupied the defile, for it would have been very difficult to dislodge them. The distance from Bhami to Bierma is 11 versts; from Bierma to Artshman, 26; to Durun, 30; to Kavagan, 26; and to Geoktepe, 25. While the distance from Tshikishlar to Geoktepe is reckoned at 500 versts, the distance from Bhami to Geoktepe is only 120 versts. Not so many troops will, therefore, be employed for garrison service, and it will be at the same time possible to procure the necessary food and munition at Bhami, so that the present expedition will be in every respect better able to carry out its plans. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the route which will be followed by the main forces, which are assembled at the camps of Krasnovodsk, Tshikishlar, and Michai-Lowsk.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 16.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather Fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 80; barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind morning N., evening W.; thermometer 79; barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-45 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 19 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered	42 17	45 64	38 60	42 34*
Aug. 15 Sunday	0 1	....	....	....
16 Munday	....	0 40	0 4	0 31
Total	42 18	46 4	38 64	42 65
Total Fall, Aug. 16, 1879	44 83	54 5	*	56 87

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.—Excepting at a few stations in Bengal, the rise of the barometer continues, being greatest in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana. The pressure is almost everywhere above the average of the season, and especially so at Ajmere, Allahabad, and Indore. Rain is reported from nearly all stations in Bengal and Assam, the heaviest falls being 3½ inches at Julpigoree, 1½ inches at Hazaribagh, and 1 inch at Purneah. In the North-Western Provinces, Bareilly has 3½ inches, Allahabad nearly 2 inches, and Roorkee 17 cents. In the Punjab, Simla 1 inch; none reported elsewhere. In Rajputana and Central India, Ajmere ¼ inch, Rutlam ½ inch. In the Central Provinces, Jubbulpore and Nagpore under 1-tenth. In Bommay, Deesa ½ inch, Rajkot ½ inch, Surat 1½ inches, Bombay ½ inch, Goa ½ inch, Ahmedabad 8 cents. In Madras, Vizagapatam 8 tenths. Masulipatam 8 cents.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

MR. H. W. S., MELBOURNE.—My dear Friend,—You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was, like you, so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.

JOHN SMITH (Liverpool.)

HINDU LAW AND THE COURTS.*

WHEN in the fairy tale the beast or the frog turns into a noble prince, or the old beggar woman into the fairy godmother, the surprise could hardly be greater than must be occasioned to any well disposed High Court Judge on opening this volume, which purports to be a mere new edition and translation of two Hindu law books, and finding that the author, a Hindu of Hindus, a Brahmin of Brahmins, a pleader of pleaders, has it for his main object to lay down three revolutionary propositions:—

1. That the Hindu law has no application whatever, or very little, as against custom, to the unregenerate classes.

2. That even with the regenerate classes, the authority of custom altogether overrides that of the written law, even where the two are contradictory.

3. That the portentous edifice of case law which the courts in India have built up, and by which innumerable suits are daily decided, being based on a mere fragment of the whole Hindu (or Aryan) law, is of more than doubtful authority as an exposition of the law to be applied to Hindus.

Many are the misapprehensions that the English have fallen into with regard to India from not remembering that the high castes are but a fraction of the people. For instance, we believe that those whose knowledge of India is confined to reading must believe that *every* Hindu woman is shut up in a *zenana*, and that no Hindu widows ever remarry, the fact being that it is only the high castes and those who ape them that observe either rule, and that the former is confined to particular localities even among them. Hardly less confusion is caused by the similar mistake of not recognising that to the composition of the nation or nations known collectively as Hindus, non-Aryan as well as Aryan races have contributed. Or to put this in a more concrete form, that, putting the twice-born classes aside for the present, the Sudras at least are in most cases as much non-Aryan as Aryan.

The first gleam of light which breaks in fitfully upon the deep obscurity of Indian history shows us the fair Aryans in one far corner in the North-West, and spread over all the rest of the country from the Sutlej to the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, dark and less civilised races, non-Aryan alike in descent and religion. The social and religious system described in the Hindu scriptures never obtained in its fulness beyond what Manu calls the Middle Land, and there only among the twice-born classes, the pure Aryans, the ancestors of our present Brahmans and Rajputs. For though it would be hard to gather the fact from the Hindu writings, the land was full of Sudras, the debased, enslaved descendants of the old non-Aryan masters of the land, quite beyond the pale of Aryan law and religion, and following the religion and customs of their fathers, unaffected by those of their scornful masters, except so far as they prescribed contempt for them.

The Sudras, then, were originally outside both Aryan religion and Aryan law. But as to religion, or worship, they were eventually admitted within the pale after a fashion. For after the Buddhist revolution Brahmanism as a religion only regained the upper hand by reconciling itself with the faiths of the original inhabitants or Sudras, and taking up into itself many elements belonging in origin to them alone. Dr. Hunter has well shown in his *Annals of Rural Bengal*, how this was in the Lower Gangetic Valley, how the Brahmans only overthrew Buddhism by adopting into their system the gods of their non-Aryan serfs, how in particular the bloody Siva of Bengal is clearly no other than the Great Mountain Marang Bum, of the Santals, while the village gods of the mixed population are clearly no other than the ghostly denizens of the Santal *sál* grove. It is the same all over India: everywhere the Brahman has appeared and admitted the idol of the non-Aryan villages into his pantheon, as a form of one or other of its great gods. In everything else, however, he leaves them as they were: it is merely their worship with which he interferes, and that only by giving its object a new and grander name. As has been well pointed out by Mr. Robson in his most interesting and light giving book on *Hinduism and its relations to Christianity*, the process is still going on, and he gives a notable and convincing example of it, in the history of the traditions and rites of lake Pushkar near Ajmere.

Thus it becomes a very grave question whether Mr. Mandlik is not right in maintaining that the principles of the Brahmanical, or what is called the Hindu law, cannot properly be made applicable to the non-Aryan Sudras, since, while it was never intended for them, they have accepted Brahmanism, not as a juridical system, but only in worship, and only so far as it chose to superimpose itself upon their own superstitions, leaving them in every other respect etirely non-Aryan. The tendency of the courts which Mr. Mandlik impugns is to treat Sudras as if they were entirely subject to the Aryan law as the Brahmans themselves; this, it is suggested, has no foundation, except so far as their worship is quasi-Brahmanical.

This is no sentimental question, nor one in which it may be fairly thought perhaps that since Hindus love litigation, it matters little what particular points of law are used to enable them to indulge their passion. To such an argument we should answer that even though litigation be followed for its own sake, it is but right that it should be settled in accordance with justice. But here we have something more. Innocent people are daily in danger of being convicted and imprisoned, in consequence of the application of the Aryan law to their cases. Under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, which punishes marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife, there is no question of guilty knowledge or intention: if a man or woman remarries during the life-time of a previous wife or husband, it does not matter that they may have honestly believed the previous marriage to have been properly dissolved according to the customary law of their caste, or by a competent authority, such as their caste *Punchayet*; they are liable to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. And the evil of this is not diminished by the fact that when such cases come into court, as they constantly do, the extenuating facts are always taken into full consideration, and sometimes merely nominal penalties inflicted. (The case is different under section 497, the celebrated section which deals with adultery; here the absence of guilty knowledge may be pleaded as a defence.)

We do not speak without book. Here are the rulings of the courts as quoted by Mr. Mandlik, and as we have verified them:

"Held that a custom of the Talapda Koli caste, that a woman should be permitted to leave the husband to whom she has been first married, and to contract a second marriage with another man in his li'etime and without his consent, was invalid as being entirely opposed to the spirit of the Hindu law; and that such a marriage was void by reason of its taking place during the lifetime of such husband, and therefore punishable, as regards the woman, under section 494 of the Penal Code."—*Reg. v. Karsan Goja.* 2 Bom. H. C. R. 124.

(See also the reference to this case in *Narayanbharthi. v. Lavungbharthi*, I. L. Rs. 12 Bom. 140.(

"Courts of law will not recognise the authority of a caste to declare a marriage void or to give permission to a woman to remarry. *Bona fide* belief that the consent of the caste made the second marriage valid does not constitute a defence to a charge, under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, of marrying again during the lifetime of the first husband, or to a charge of abetment of that offence under that section combined with section 109."—*Reg. v. Sambhu Raghu*, I. L. Rs., 1 Bom. 347.

There are two points to be observed here: the application of Hindu law to such cases and the supervision of custom by it, and the refusal to recognise the authority of the caste. In both cases the parties were Sudras, or even lower. We will now corroborate what, writing in the light of modern scientific research, we have already said as to the non-Aryan character of these tribes, and therefore of the inapplicability of the so-called Hindu law to them by quoting Mr. Mandlik, who writes strictly from a Hindu point of view:

"It is not the text law of the Srutis or Smritis that applies to these castes. They are Ati Sudras at the best. But even if they were Sudras, the result ought to be the same. For in regard to Sudras, the Aryan authorities are very unfavourable to their reception into the Vedic circle. A Brahman must not teach a Sudra. He is commanded not even to hold converse with him by some writers. For the touch of a Sudra no end of penances are prescribed. Even when the privilege of performing certain rites was conceded to Sudras, it seems to have amounted to little more than the performance of the mere ceremonies without the recitation of texts. And here again a kind of distinction appears to have been drawn by which the Sudras were divided into two classes. But if one examines narrowly very little substantial difference is to be perceived. They are still the servile class standing on the borders as it were of the Aryan community, but not forming an integrel portion of it. They were indeed provided for in a speculative way by the Arya code; but they had the ban of their class as a mark of exclusion from the regular Aryas. There were various rules laid down to mark their degradation, the principle being in the matter of intermarriages, the non-performance of Vedic sacrifices and ceremonies, and the descent of property to illegitimate members of families as of right . . . . In our present social scale, there are classes below the Sudras, viz., the Bhils, Kolis, Mahars, Mangs, &c. These are popularly called Ati Sudras, meaning exceeding even the Sudras in lowness . . . The non-regenerate class thus seems to form a group by itself, and its interval economy is not specially provided for by the ordinary Arya writers on law."—pp. 431-432.

And, again:

"I cannot conceive how people can be blamed for acting in accordance with what they know to be the law, and in accordance, to which they have acted for thousands of years Kolis and similar tribes are considered non-Aryan by several writers. Others have made attempts to include them within the scheme of Aryan classes by either calling them Ati Sudras or Mlechchhas, or by adopting the fifth class, which was at one time in the contemplation of the Vedic writers. This would probably be the class whom Patanjali would call Niravasita Sudras. But for practical purposes, such as marriages, &c., the religious scheme of Hindu ceremonial has left them out altogether. Were it otherwise, all the nations of the earth would have to be included in the same class.

"These low caste Hindus, like Kolis and Telis, are not therefore, within the ordinary pale of the Hindu law. Their family relations, their ceremonies, and even their gods are determined by custom and usage. It is a matter of consideration, therefore, whether they can be punished civilly or criminally for disobedience to a law to which they owe no allegiance."—pp. 435-436

He sums up thus:

"Such being the state of the Sudras and Ati Sudras in respect to the performance of religious ceremonies according to the old Aryan writers . . . the Arya law (or the Hindu law as it is now called) has, it may with deference [illegible], nothing to do with them. They are regulated by usages of the country and of castes and families, and these alone ought, it seems to me, to be always ascertained and followed."

So much for the application of Aryan law to these people. Then as to the refusal to recognise the caste's authority:

"So far as history goes, it appears that marriage and divorce disputes have always been decided by the caste Panchayats, or Mahajans, as the case might be." . . . .

"There is happily no matrimonial court for Hindus, and according to their usages and traditions it seems, that unless the Government deems it proper to invoke the aid of the legislature, it will be for the castes to decide whether their members are married or divorced according to the proper usages. According to the constitution of Hindu society, the Brahmins will take the lead; but in the case of other castes, they (the Brahmans) can only act as advisers. Agreeably to such usages, the granting of a divorce, or the recognising of a divorce as one properly made, is the duty of the caste. In more cases the mere will of either party or of both parties suffices, and there the caste can do very little, except to accept what has been done. Even Kamalakara recognises divorces made by either of the parties.

"Steele's Summary likewise gives cases in which it is open to the parties to effect a divorce. The consent of the husband is not always contemplated. The sanction of the caste alone appears to suffice. It would seem, therefore, that those who have to administer laws according to the usages of the country must take such usages as they are. It would be very desirable if they were better. But we cannot. I say, with all deference help ourselves in this matter. In each case one must depend on the usages of the caste."

Surely, if only in view of the provisions of section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, it is a question for more thorough consideration than has yet been given it, whether the courts instead of applying Hindu law to these cases, and ignoring the authority of the caste, ought not rather to hold that custom is the only law in such cases, and in particular that where custom has invested the caste with power to grant divorces that custom should be recognised.

Mr. Mandlik, however, does not stop here in opposing custom to the written law. He claims that it should prevail even among the twice-born; where the texts and custom conflict, he could give preference to the latter. He thinks that usage or custom

"Has always been the main source of the Aryan law from the earliest times; and that our Smritis and Puranas. So far as they relate to the Dharmasastra, have been merely the records of the customs that existed in those days. Thus as the different Smritis were compiled, they served merely to record the changes in the customs of the people that took place from time to time; and where the ideas of the people were even then not definite, the compilers and treatise writers had to leave the subjects unprovided for (p. xliii.)"

Again, quoting "the observation of Madhava "that Parasara, including Vyavahara in Achara, laid down that the king should protect the earth by Dharma; he says (p. lxxi): "This in the case of the Hindus pre-eminently means usage or custom, and he assigns as a reason for the popular preference given to "the works of Madhava and Narayana and other Bhattas of Benares," our Vijnavesvara, the favourite of our courts, that the former "belonged to the people," the Nibundhas which they wrote for the guidance of the people" were often founded on old texts, but they likewise incorporated all the accepted usages then current."

He gives instances of the supersession of the texts by custom:

"If one looks to the offences described by Yajnavalkya and other Smritis, and some of which were once considered so impure as to degrade their authors to the servile class, he will see a vast change in practice. Thus what was once held to be a cause of degradation is often now performed as a matter of course." (p. xl.)

He instances the selling of milk and ghee, whey and curds, which, though pronounced by the law to be a cause of the deepest degradation, is generally, and in some places, as in Bombay, at most exclusively pursued by Brahmans. Nothing, again, according to Hindu notions can be more degrading than liquor selling, but this is also undertaken by Brahmans. Again, in relation to marriage, custom has made a clean sweep of all the restrictions on it, laid down by the Smritis. They forbid the maimed, the blemished, the impotent to marry. But all these are now married, nor can their marriages be annuled. Even the deaf and dumb are married, though speech is a most necessary qualification for the proper performance of the ceremonies of marriage.

(*To be Continued.*)

* The *Vyavahara Mayukha* and *Yajnavalkya Smriti*, with a translation and introduction and appendices, by Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. Bombay: B. I. P. Press.

A BARRISTERS' QUARREL.

WITH reference to the matter referred to under the above heading in our yesterday's issue, Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey writes as follows to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Kurrachee:—I am surprised at your inserting in a public print any account at all of a private disagreement between Mr. Gill and myself in a private house, but I am still more surprised at seeing such a garbled account as that which appeared in yesterday's issue of your paper. The effect produced is that I left the house on account of threats used by Mr. Gill, which is only more false than it is ridiculous. You mention the names of three native pleaders at being present in Mr. Gill's room at the time. I think I am right in stating that besides Mr. Gill (who has himself assured me that he neither had any hand in the objectionable publication nor even mentioned the occurrence to any one) and the unfortunate Shewak, those three pleaders were the *only* persons present. It follows, then, that your account must have been founded on information received directly or indirectly from one of them. When I have added that they were pleaders employed for the defence in the Tatta case in the Magistrate's Court I shall have said amply sufficient to set the matter right in the eyes of those of your readers for whose opinion I have any regard.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

WE have received from the Secretary, Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department, India Office, the following interesting statement, corrected to date, of the trade of India for the year ending the 31st of March, 1880:—

"The following corrected figures of the trade of India for 1879-80 have been received, and are compared with those for the three preceding years:—

	1876-7. £	1877-8. £	1878-9. £	1879-80. £
IMPORTS:—				
Merchandise	35,387,177	39,326,003	36,566,195	39,733,710
Treasure	11,436,118	17,355,460	7,056,748	11,654,895
Total imports	46,803,295	56,681,463	43,622,943	51,388,605
EXPORTS:—				
Merchandise	60,961,632	65,185,713	60,893,611	67,168,861
Treasure	3,942,580	2,155,136	3,895,545	1,928,828
Total exports	64,904,212	67,340,849	64,789,156	69,097,689
Total private trade	111,707,507	124,022,312	108,412,099	120,486,294
Excess exports of merchandise	25,594,455	25,859,710	24,327,416	27,435,151
Excess imports of treasure	7,493,538	15,200,324	3,161,203	9,726,067
Net excess exports of private trade	18,100,917	10,659,386	21,166,213	17,709,084
Do., including Government transactions	16,167,033	8,613,679	20,062,399	16,427,858

"It may be interesting to compare with the surplus exports the amount of Council Bills drawn on India, taken, for the sake of uniformity, with the trade figures at the nominal rate of 2s. the rupee:—

Council Bills, at 2s. £14,857,512. £11,698,500. £16,912,361 £18,350,000

"Taking the four years together, the excess exports aggregated £61,270,974, and the Council Bills £61,818,373, being thus nearly equal.

"It may be noticed that imports of cotton goods recovered from the depression from which they had suffered in the previous year, the figures being:—1877-8, £20,172,716; 1878-9, £16,906,556; 1879-80, £19,652,548; while exports of raw cotton showed a great advance, as follows:—1877-8, £9,383,534; 1878-9, £7,913,046; 1879-80, £11,146.503. The value of opium exports was:—1877-8, £12,374,355; 1878-9 £12,993,979; 1879-80, £14,323,314. In wheat there was some recovery:—1877-8, £2,856,990; 1878-9 £513,778; 1879-80, £1,121,014; and in jute a continued expansion:—1877-8, £3,518,114; 1878-9, £3,800,426; 1879-80, £4,370,032. Exports of tea declined:—1877-8, £3,044,571; 1878-9, £3,138,423; 1879-80, £3,051,020. While the quantity of tobacco exported declined from 13,723,660 lb. to 11,412,095 lb, the value rose from £126,322 to £129,810. The quantity was about the same as in 1877-78, but the value greater by £36,000."

COMPARATIVE statement of Indian trade for the first six months of 1879 and 1880:—

IMPORTS.

		6 mths 1879	6 mths 1880
Coals	tons	239,729	tons 386,181
	value Rs	44,47,000	Rs. 75,22,000
Cotton Goods	" "	7,88,64,000	" 11,13,33,000
Machinery	" "	30,97,000	" 35,12,000
Metals	" "	1,56,58,000	" 1,64,54,000
Kerosine Oil	gallons	1,457,072	gallons 5,263,901
	value Rs	10,10,000	Rs. 25,17,000
Silk	" "	39,38,000	" 53,13,000
Woollen Goods	" "	28,29,000	" 33,52,000

EXPORTS.

		6 months 1879	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1880
Coffee	cwts	295,462	419,946
	value Rs	1,36,23,000	Rs. 1,86,07,000
Cotton	cwts	2,651,733	3,426,369
	value Rs	7,16,49,000	" 10,37,50,000
COTTON GOODS—			
Yarns and Twist	lbs	11,243,654	16,116,921
Goods	yards	14,226,321	14,633,208
	value Rs	40,98,000	" 68,03,000
Indigo	cwts	81,476	59,629
	value Rs	2,35,29,000	" 1,95,91,000
Rice	cwts	15,945,062	18,185,655
	value Rs	6,14,77,000	" 6,25,80,000
Wheat	cwts	145,389	2,447,666
	value Rs	7,03,000	" 1,16,07,000
Jute	cwts	2,670,053	2,352,889
	value Rs	1,59,91,000	" 1,60,29,000
Opium	chests	48,106	44,686
	value Rs	6,45,55,000	" 6,40,74,000
Linseed	cwts	1,315,284	2,531,329
	value Rs	84,58,000	" 1,62,28,000
Sugar	cwts	93,728	414,443
	value Rs	5,26,000	" 22,00,000
Tea	lbs	9,645,388	10,913,751
	value Rs	86,72,000	" 82,31,000
Tobacco	lbs	3,244,032	6,446,639
	value Rs	4,59,000	" 6,45,000
Wool	lbs	13,103,743	" 16,580,393
	value Rs	51,58,000	" 75,82,000

WE extract from the *Tribune Medicale de Paris* the following observation:—"Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Leger, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments thus far resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Girimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner had the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteers, Gymkhana, (weather permitting) this evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, (weather permitting) this evening.
Public Meeting, Town Hall, 5 p. m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived Yesterday:—Africa, from Zanzibar; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

March	The Garibaldi	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Aria	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Waltz	[illegible]eloved Star	H. Laurent.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	C. D'Albert.
Galop	Frieden Jubel	Kühner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Auersperg	Ziehrer.
Overture	Die leichte Cavallerie	Suppé.
Ich kenn ein Aug		[illegible]eichart.
Waltz	Kroenungslieder	Strauss.
Potpourie	Musikalische Scherze	Slech.
Serenade		Tittl.
Das Grab auf der Heide		Heiser.
Waltz	Ton Blumen	Faust.
Cavatina	Attila	Verdi.
Galop	Kikeriki	Ambros.

THE CORPORATION ELECTION.—We understand Mr. Bodger has been put in nomination for a seat in the Corporation by the Bench of Justices in November next.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS AT TEMPLE BAR.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the tiffin and dinner rooms of that establishment are in the future to be conducted in the style of a French restaurant, by M. Lacaton.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.—At the request of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy yesterday issued many hundreds of handbills in Gujeratee, specially inviting the Parsees to attend the meeting to be held this afternoon at the Town Hall with a view to raise a fund for the families of those killed in Afghanistan.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—An address upon "The financial, physical, and social views of total abstinence" will be given to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock in the New Coffee and Refreshment Room, Apollo Street. It is proposed to have a lecture on temperance or some other topic every Wednesday evening.

THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 5,188, the average daily attendance being 167. There were 1,043 new admissions. Of the total number 1,606 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, chest and skin diseases, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Collingwood left and the s. s. [illegible]donian entered the dock on Sunday.

THEFT.—[illegible]ahadoo Morojee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. [illegible]abhoy Framjee, for stealing four silver bangles, [illegible] at Rs. 7, belonging to a woman, named Essai, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goolabchund Raichand, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two years' transportation for housebreaking and theft of a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Ramsing Raghoonathsing.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Soona Danna, situated on the Parell Road, was broken into on Sunday night, and property consisting of cash and a silver ornament, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, was stolen. The thieves have not yet been discovered.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Joseph Ebrahim was yesterday fined Rs. 40 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession twelve tolas of opium, in contravention of the provisions of section 9, clause 6, of Act 1 of 1878. The opium was also ordered to be confiscated.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Allanah Tyeb was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of four silk handkerchiefs, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Cassim Rahimtoola, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A BOATMAN.—Mohideen Shaik Abdoola, tindal of a cargo boat, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of sugar, grain, and ginger, to the value of Rs. 11, while being conveyed from the bunder to a vessel in the harbour. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BUGGY ACCIDENT.—Buggy No. 28, driven by Mahomed Hoosein Khan, knocked down an old native woman in front of Watson's Hotel on Sunday night. The woman's ribs were fractured and her left collarbone broken. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but declined to remain there under treatment, and was taken to her house at Gowalia Tank Road.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Bannee, a Hindoo woman, residing on the third floor of a house at Wittulwady, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of Rs. 780 cash, and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 500. Complainant states that the ornaments were pledged to her by her nephew, Purshotum Davejee, about three years ago. Complainant, her nephew, and his wife live together on the same floor of the house. The ornaments and cash were kept in a box, the key of which she kept in a cupboard to the knowledge of her nephew and his wife; and she says no other person but her nephew and his wife had access to the room where the box and the cupboard stood. On Sunday morning she found the key in the usual place and the box locked, apparently untouched, but on opening it she discovered the cash and the ornaments had been removed. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Detectives.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

OLD *vs.* NEW.

THIS match was played on the *maidan* on Sunday last. The new members won by eight wickets. Scores:—

OLD.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
D J Mistry, c Kapadia, b A Dadabhoy	4	st Kapadia, b A Dadabhoy	9
A R Libuwalla, b M Framji	1	c H Mehta, b M Framji	6
B B Baria, run out	0	c H Mehta, b Kapadia	19
B H Reporter, b M Framji	9	c Kapadia, b C Barucha	14
P J Master, c Major, b A Dadabhoy	18	run out	0
R F Bickerseth, b A Dadabhoy	1	b M Framji	1
C M Master, c D Mehta, b A Dadabhoy	3	b R J Kapadia	0
S F Mistry, b A Dadabhoy	2	not out	0
Wadia, run out	0	c and b R J Kapadia	1
C Rustumji, not out	1	c Major, b A Dadabhoy	0
S Bezonji, absent	0	absent	0
Extras	10	Extras	1
Total	42	Total	60

NEW.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
M Framji, c subs, b A Libuwalla	9		
J D Pochkhana, c and b B H Reporter	17	not out	19
R J Kapadia, b S F Mistry	9		
P C Major b B H Reporter	6	not out	4
C B Pavree, b B H Reporter	7		
D S Mehta, b S F Mistry	3		
A Dadabhoy, b B H Reporter	5		
C N Bharucha, c P Master, b Reporter	8		
R Dariwalla, not out	2		
H M Mehta, b S F Mistry	0	b B H Reporter	5
F B Billimoria, absent	0	b S F Mistry	2
Extras	5	Byes	2
Total	17	Total	71

CRICKET AT SATARA.

ON Thursday last a match between the Station vs. the Detachment 83rd Regiment was played in splendid weather. The ground was in very fair condition, but somewhat hard in consequence of little or no rain having fallen for three or four days previously.

The Detachment having won the toss, decided on putting the Station in. Play commenced at about 12-15. It was soon apparent the bowling was up to the mark, and it was anything but easy to make runs, notwithstanding Mr. McTier, Jun, managed after several very close shaves to accumulate 23. The remainder, with the exception of Mr. Whiting, made but indifferent figures which may be attributed in a great measure to some rattling good fielding. Before tiffin time (2-15) the Station had all been disposed of for 57 runs. After a short interval the Detachment commenced to wield the willow, and with some very steady play, raised their score to 117, thus leaving them 60 runs to the good.

In the 2nd innings the Station seemed very determined to try and make a more favourable impression on the scoring sheet, but with little success, the Detachment winning in one innings and one run to spare. Scores:—

DETACHMENT 83RD REGIMENT.

1ST INNINGS.

Corpl Larmour, ct and b Kettlewell	11
Pt Russell, ct Kettlewell, b Hayes	22
Pt Hawlon, ct McTier, Junior, b Kittlewell	10
Pt Burnside, b Hayes	0
Pt Barnes, ct Kettlewell, b Whiting	24
Sergt Batten, ct Whiting, b Hayes	18
Pt Walters, b Kettlewell	11
Pt Fruin, b Kettlewell	4
Pt Colbourn, ct Whiting, b Hayes	1
Sergt McVeigh, ct George, b Hayes	0
Pt Collins, not out	5
Byes	4
Wides	7
Total	117

STATION.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Stewart, ct Walters, b Batten	0
Mr Shewan, b Barnes	3
Mr McTier, Junior, b Barnes	23
Lieut Kettlewell, ct Walters, b Barnes	0
Major Whiting, not out	19
Dr Hayes, b Walters	1
Mr George, ct Batten, b Barnes	0
Major Manwaring, b Walters	3
Mr McTier, Senior, run out	3
Lieut Walters, b Larmour	0
Lieut O'Donell, run out	2
Byes	1
Leg Byes	1
Wides	1
Total	57

2ND INNINGS.

Major Whiting, b Walters	6
Mr Stewart, ct and b Larmour	0
Mr McTier, Junior, ct Walters, b Barnes	13
Mr Shewan, b Walters	11
Dr Hayes, ct Russell, b Barnes	2
Lieut Kettlewell, ct Russel, Walters	2
Mr DeGeorge, ct Russell b Barnes	0
Major Mainwaring, st Barnes, b Walters	7
Lieut O'Donell, run out	0
Lieut Walters, ct Fruin, b Walters	6
Mr McTier, Senior, not out	6
Byes	4
Leg Byes	1
Wides	1
Total	59

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 16.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

ACTION IN A PROMISSORY NOTE.

EBRAHIM RUNJEE presented a plaint yesterday to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers against one L. N. Fernandes to recover the sum of Rs. 2 363, the amount of a promissory note dated 4th September 1877, with interest. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

RE BHUGWANDAS HARJEEVANDAS.

SOME days ago, on the application of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, a creditor, the above named person, his cousin, was adjudged an insolvent. Later on, on the application of the insolvent, a rule *nisi* was issued requiring the creditor to show cause why the adjudication as an insolvent should not be revoked. Mr. Telang appeared in support of the rule; and Mr. Lang against it. Judgment was reserved.

His Lordship, in delivering his decision to-day, said this was an application by petition of the above-named insolvent, praying that an order of the court of the 29th July last whereby the insolvent was adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency might be revoked. The adjudication was made upon the petition of Mr Morarjee Goculdas, which alleged that the insolvent was a trader within the Bankruptcy Laws, and that on the 11th December, 1878, a decree was passed against him by the Court of Small Causes in an action of debt at the suit of B. and A. Hormusjee Wadia for Rs. 1,071-13 and that (and this was the act of insolvency alleged) the insolvent "re-mained in jail for about six months in execution of the said decree." Mr. Morarjee further alleged that he was a creditor of the insolvent's interest: he is the assignee of a decree passed by the High Court on the 30th March, 1875, against the insolvent, in a suit wherein Varjeevandas Madhavdas and others were the plaintiffs and the insolvent was defendant, for Rs. 45,383-4 for debt and interest and costs; and that such judgment debt remained unsatisfied. The insolvent's petition did not deny that he was a trader, and stated that he was "discharged from jail in October, 1879, after having been detained for six months at the instance of his judgment creditors B. and A. Hormusjee;" and it contained certain allegations of fact tending to show that this was not a good petitioning creditor's debt, and that the petition for adjudication was not *bona fide*. Upon this state of facts, it was argued for the insolvent that the court had no jurisdiction under section 9 of the Indian Insolvency Act (11 and 12 Vic., c. 21) to make the order of adjudication, inasmuch as the insolvent had been discharged from custody prior to the date of the petition and adjudication. Under section 9, which his Lordship read, to entitle a creditor to petition, two conditions, and two only, were requisite, namely, that the person be a trader, and that he be arrested or committed to prison for debt; and that upon such arrest or commitment he do lie in prison 21 days; and it appeared to his Lordship that the moment a debtor, who had been so arrested or committed, had lain in prison 21 days, an act of insolvency had been completed which entitled a creditor to petition, and empowered the court upon such petition to adjudicate. This construction, his Lordship remarked, was in accordance with the construction placed upon the old English Bankruptcy Acts. There appeared to his Lordship to be nothing in the language of the section which, either expressly or impliedly, made it imperative that the debtor should be in prison at the time of presenting the petition or of the adjudication. On the contrary, his Lordship thought the grammatical construction of the section led to a contrary conclusion. Again the Indian Insolvency Act placed no limit to the period within which a creditor might petition. It was passed subsequently to the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 122; and yet the Legislature did not deem it advisable to fix any limit within which the petition for adjudication should be presented. Upon the construction of the Act, therefore, it seemed to his Lordship that once an act of insolvency had been committed, it was open to any creditor of the insolvent, at any subsequent period of time, to present a petition of adjudication. It might be urged that this might be a great hardship on an insolvent; but if it be so, said his Lordship, it was a matter for the consideration of the Legislature, and not of a court of law. The fact that the Act [illegible]xed no limit to the period within which the [illegible]petition for adjudication must be presented was [illegible] an argument against the suggestion that it [illegible]must be presented while the insolvent was in j[illegible]. His Lordship was of opinion that the words of [illegible] the section did not give the court a discretion to [illegible]adjudicate or not according to the circumstances [illegible]ach particular case; but that, inasmuch as the[illegible] conferred on the court authority to do a judi[illegible]cial act in a certain case, they made it [illegible]mperative on the court to exercise that authority when a case arose, and the exercise of that [illegible]thority was duly applied for. His Lordship thought, therefore, that the petitioning creditor had a right to petition and the court had jurisdiction to make the order of adjudication, notwithstanding that the insolvent had been discharged from jail at the date of the petition and adjudication, and notwithstanding that the act of insolvency was committed to more than twelve months prior thereto. His Lordship further thought that section 9 confers no discretion on the court, but that it is imperative.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—AUG. 16.

(Before Mr. SPENCER.)

A CURIOUS CASE OF MARRIAGE.

LADHA LALJEE VS. JETHA PRAGJEE.

THIS was an action and cross action illustrative of some curious features of Hindoo social life. The plaintiff, who is a Khatri by caste, claimed Rs. 100 damages arising under the following circumstances:—

One Cooverbai, residing somewhere in the mofussil, once took it into her head to leave the protection of her lawful husband, and came down to Bombay. After a sojourn of three months in this city, she presented herself before the *jamat* (caste assembly) of her own people, and expressed her willingness to marry whosoever wished to take her as his wife. The defendant, Jetha Pragjee, who seemed to bear the burden of not less than three score years, did not think a second wife to be one too many for him. So a match was formed, and the marriage celebrated; and to commemorate the event, the happy bridegroom gave Rs. 150 to the plaintiff, who, by the way, is both the patel or headman of his caste, as well as a hawker for holding a caste feast. But amidst all the festivities, the patel, as became a "leader of men," foresaw that complicationss might arise at some future date with the original husband, and consequently returned Rs. 40 to purchase a release from him should he ever turn up and insist upon his rights. Events proved that the forecast of the patel was correct. The first husband did come down to Bombay and charged her new husband under section 494 of the I. P. Code. Mr. Cooper dismissed the charge and ordered Cooverbai to return to her old home.

The disappointed lover then charged Ladha (plaintiff in the present suit) in the Girgaum Police Court with cheating in that Cooverbai was represented by him as a widow which, was not the case. The magistrate refused to hear the case, saying that the question related to damages and therefore it must be tried in a Civil Court. Ladha, against whom the charge was made, took up the hint, and in the present action claimed Rs. 101 damages for a "malicious and wrongful" prosecution. To this Jetta replied by a cross action demanding Rs. 200 his marriage expenses.

His Honour dismissed both the suits.

BENGAL.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that the proposal made some time ago to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to allow the native students of the Engineering College, Seebpore, to join the College Volunteer Corps, has been sanctioned.—*Statesman.*

AN ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.—A rule has been issued on Mr. Upendrolal Bose, an attorney of the High Court, which is made returnable on Saturday next, in which that attorney is called upon to explain his conduct with reference to the improper verification of a plaint.—*Id.*

STRIKE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AT PATNA.—We understand that the students of the First Year Class of the Temple School of Medicine have in a body refused to attend School, pending a satisfactory settlement of a difference or dispute which seems to have arisen between them and the Clerk to the Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the school. The origin of the matter is said to have been a scuffle which occurred on the Mela day, in which Mahabat Lal, the Clerk, beat one of the students. On a representation having been made to the Superintendent, he declined to interfere. An annonymous letter had also been received by the Superintendent containing a series of accusations against Mahabat Lal, which, if there is a particle of truth in them, deserve to be enquired into. As the matter may very probably have to be judicially disposed of, we refrain from making any comments.—*Englishman.*

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.—Mr. Muir White's portrait of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram is now on view at Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company's premises, Government Place. Mr. White seems to us to have caught the expression of the Maharajah with admirable skill, and has transferred it to the canvas with marked fidelity. The Maharajah is standing facing the spectator, in any easy attitude, with his right hand resting on a marble table, on which lie a volume, labelled "The Madras Princes, Vizianagram," and a folded and docketed "Native Majority Bill," the bill with which his name will always be associated. He wears the insignia of the Star of India, and has one other jewel on his breast. Altogether, the picture reflects high credit on the artist, and must give satisfaction to all who were acquainted with the late chief.—*I. D. News.*

RECOVERY FROM COBRA BITE.—A native contemporary tells us of a case of recovery from a cobra bite under the following treatment, of which it may almost be said that the remedy was as bad as the disease. "At midday on Sunday last a Durwan, while sleeping on his charpoy at the cutchery-house in Nawabgunge of the late Sir Raja Radhakanta Deb Bahadur, K. C. S. I., was bitten by a cobra on the toe of his right leg. No sooner he gave alarm of the bite than one Hari, an employe of the late Raja, hastened to the spot, fastened with a string with

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might and main the upper part of the hip joint, and began striking the affected part with red hot iron and lacerating the leg from the part fastened down to the ankle with a knife, until it bleeded profusely from all parts. For two hours discoloured blood was seen, and the patient, though apparently in his senses, has not the east perception of what was passing around his ight leg. About nightfall the lacerated parts howed signs of pure blood issuing out, and the atient was brought round. For two consecutive days and nights the man was not allowed hither to lie down or sleep."—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

The Burmah Commissariat Frauds.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail*, from Rangoon, 13th August, states:—Sergeant Kelham has been committed to the Sessions on eight counts, involving Rs. 311. Vyapoory Moodelliar has been committed to the Sessions on eight counts, involving Rs. 2,550. Bail has been accepted in both cases, two sureties of Rs. 500 each, or one surety for Rs. 1,000. The Commissariat trials will begin on Monday next. The cases against McDermott, Langley, and Davissagamony, will be the first tried.

RABBITS AS FOOD.

To the Editor of the Madras Mail.

Sir,—Can any of your readers inform me if English rabbits bred in this country are good for food. I have heard they are liable to Trichiniasis.

10th August. Matron.

☞ From its food and general habits we cannot imagine that the animal would be liable to the disease.—Ed.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Crop and Weather Report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—The report for the week ending Wednesday, the 11th August, states that there has been slight rain throughout the provinces, except at Sitapur. More needed for the rice crops, otherwise prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health fair. Cholera has decreased in Allahabad, but is still prevalent in Sitapur, and a few cases have occurred in Benares. Still cattle disease in Kumaon.

Transport of Horses by Train.—Information reaches us that some four or five horses belonging to the 15th Hussars died on the journey of the regiment to Lahore. The cause of death, we believe, was suffocation, as the horses were confined in trucks recently converted into horse boxes, and which would seem to be unsuited, in their present state at all events, for the purpose for which they are used.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Dun Railway.—We (*Englishman*) hear from Mussoorie that the scheme for a railway into the Dun *via* Roorki and Hurdwar, was lately submitted demi-officially, and by letter to the Government of the North-West Provinces, and that a reply has been received which, so far as it goes, must be considered favourable. Colonel Craster, the Superintending Engineer of the circle within which the railway will lie, has been deputed to the Dun to meet the promoters and discuss with them the terms of certain of the concessions which have been asked for, relating to the use of the existing roads, the improvement of the cart road up to Mussoorie, and the grant of an annual subsidy to be met from the saving in maintenance of the roads which will be superseded by the railway.

FAMINE COMMISSION REPORT.

(Continued.)

In most parts of India some village organization exists which offers a ready and natural, though still imperfect, machinery for coping with famine, and it is of special importance that whatever is possible should be done towards improving and strengthening this machinery were it is present, so that it may become more thoroughly efficient for the purposes of village relief. For the future progress of the country the encouragement of the principle of local self-government, by which business of all kinds should be more and more left to local direction, is of much moment, and nowhere more so than in dealing with the relief of local distress; and however great be the difficulties in the way of its early practical realization, it will be well never to loss the opportunity of taking any step that may lead towards it.

The first step towards organizing the system of village relief would be to convey instructions to the head men of villages as to the classes who are entitled to this relief, and as to the manner of giving it, and to direct them, with the help of the village accountants, to draw up lists showing what persons resident in the village belong to these classes. In order to enforce this duty it will probably be necessary to provide legislative sanction in each province, under which it shall be lawful for the local Government to define who shall for the purposes of famine relief be considered the head man of each village, and to impose penalties for the failure to discharge the prescribed duty, or for any fraudulent act committed while discharging it. The lists thus drawn up should be scrutinized by the officer of the circle, who should inspect all persons on the list (except women of respectable position, regarding whom he must take other means for obtaining the necessary information), visit their houses, ascertain whether and from what cause the means of support on which they have hitherto lived have failed them, and what their actual circumstances are. He should then, if satisfied that they deserve it, place them on the village relief list, giving to each person a certificate to that effect and a copy of the list to the head village official, which should be produced before every inspecting officer. The relief should consist of a dole of grain sufficient for the subsistence of the recipient, whether man, woman, or child, and arrangements should be made, suited to the local circumstances, to secure the receipt of this dole without fail at specified intervals of time. In return for this dole any persons who are capable of doing a little labour, though not fit to be sent to a relief-work, might be required to perform any light tasks in the village or its neighbourhood, such as aiding in the distribution of grain, cleaning out ditches, or deepening tanks, which may be useful for sanitary or other purposes, under the direction of the village head man. On the occasion of each visit from an inspecting officer the persons on the village relief-list should be examined to see if any have become fit for labour on relief works, and those who have become fit should be struck off the list and instructed where employment will be given them. At the same time any new person who may be found qualified for relief should be added to the list, and careful inquiry should be made whether those who are on the list do actually receive the sanctioned quantity of food.

The opinion of all persons of experience is unanimous as to the importance of establishing a system under which there should be a constant and careful inspection of all villages in the distressed tracts by a special staff of officers; and it is generally agreed that no better example can be found of the organisation required for this purpose than was afforded in Behar in 1874. The method then adopted was to divide the country into circles of convenient size, each of which was placed under its proper officers with a regular gradation of authority, and with a clear definition of duties. These posts were filled by utilising the existing staff of district officials to the utmost by borrowing both European and Native civil and military officers from other departments, and by making use of volunteers of ability and character, and especially such of the local landed and moneyed gentry or pensioners of the Government as were willing to contribute their influence and knowledge to the aid of the State. Such a special organisation should be created whenever the the prospect of famine becomes imminent. For this purpose officials strange to the work and to the country or its language will be of little use, and it will generally be the best plan to set free the district officers from other duties, and to engage them actively in this occupation. As distress deepens the staff should be strengthened, and the areas of inspection sub-divided. When famine has unmistakably set in, and the various measures of relief are fully at work, the inspecting staff in all its grades should be constantly in motion, and the areas of the circles should then be laid out on such a scale, with regard both to the distances to be travelled and the population, that every village may be visited by a subordinate officer if possible once a week, and by a superior officer at least once a fortnight.

We have no doubt that the true principle for the Government to adopt as its general rule of conduct in the matter of food supply is to leave the business of the supply and distribution of food to private trade, taking care that every possible facility is given for its free action, and that all obstacles, material or fiscal, are, as far as practicable, removed. The manner in which the demand for grain in Southern India in 1877 was met by supplies sent from the North showed the promptitude with which Indian trade will oprate when the facilities for transport and the profit expected are adequate. The imports by sea into the distressed districts amounted, in the two years 1876 77 and 1877-78 to about 2 millions of tons. The total quantity of grain carried on the railways in all parts of India was double this amount, and the actual weight conveyed by them into the famine area may have been about 1 or 1½ millions of tons in addition to the quantity brought by sea.

It is to the future extension of railways that we look as the most complete justification of our belief that the trade of the country may be confidently left to provide for the supply of food in times of scarcity. Such an extension has been going on for some years past, and it will, we trust, henceforth receive an additional impetus, as by the help of these works alone can the whole resources of the country be brought to bear in time of difficulty on any distressed area. The charge for transport between the most distant parts of India connected by rail does not now exceed one anna per seer, or ¾d, per pound, and there is reason to hope that it may be reduced to a considerably smaller sum. At the present rate grain costing 24 seers per rupee or ½d. per pound could have been taken from Northern India to the famine districts in the south, and sold at 8 seers per rupee or 1½d. per pound, with a fair margin of profit. Such being the case we cannot doubt that with the growth of these means of communication and their continued use, all the requirements of every part of the country will be met by the natural operations of trade, without the necessity of any interference on the part of Government.

A resolution to rely entirely on the oridinary operations of trade to meet the wants of the country in time of famine must unquestionably rest, not only on expected activity of the traders, but also on the probability of the requiste supplies of food being forthcoming at the critical time. The question therefore be answered whether there is sufficient ground for believing that the quantity of grain likely to be needed to meet the wants of such large areas as may be stricken with famine in a single year will be certainly forthcoming. We believe that there need be no apprehension as to such a provision being forthcoming in time of famine from the parts of the country not affected, though no doubt considerable pressure would be entailed on their inhabitants in proportion to the magnitude of the export. The quantity, though large in itself bears but a moderate ratio to the whole produce of the districts in which it may be presumed in accordance with prolonged experience, there will be no scarcity.

The ordinary out-turn of food in British India exceeds 50 million tons, and the ordinary surplus available for storage, for export, or for the luxurious consumption of the richer classes, is more than 5 million tons. Experience indicates that the largest area with which we may have to deal in a single year is not likely to exceed the tract affected in 1876-77, the total population of which was about 36 millions. It is estimated that in that year the crop in Bombay was short of the average by 1½ million tons in Madras by 3½ millions, and in Mysore by 1 million tons; and the difference between this estimate of the out-turn in these provinces and the quantity required for a year's consumption at the ordinary rate is 4½ million tons. But the deficit actually to be met will be sensibly less than this amount. For a calamity of this kind immediately leads the population to reduce its ordinary rate of consumption both for men and cattle, and to guard more carefully against the waste that usually occurs. So far, too, as land remains unsown during the drought, something is saved in seed grain. From these causes the above-stated deficit of 4½ million tons might be reduced to 3 millions. To meet this the local stocks, which there is reason to believe may commonly suffice for not less than three months consumption of the local population, are first drawn upon, and as they begin to be depleted prices rise high enough to attract supplies from distant parts of the country. When the imports from without into a famine area are very large, as in the case of 1876-77, there is a corresponding rise of price and check of local consumption established in the exporting districts also; and thus, partly by enforced economy in these districts also, and partly by the contribution of their local surplus stocks, the pressure is spread over a wide extent of country in a greater or less degree. There would thus be available to meet the estimated deficit of 3 million tons, first, the local stocks of the distressed area, which, taken at three months' supply of the people's food, amount to 2½ millions; second, the year's surplus of the districts not affected, which, by the figures in the above table, would be 3½ million tons, but which might be expected to be larger in consequence of the diminished consumption; and third, the local stocks in those districts; and these three sources of supply, taken together, would appear to be quite sufficient to provide what was required.

Judging from these figures we can have no doubt that the surplus produce of India, taken as a whole, at present furnishes the means of meeting the demands of any part of the country likely to suffer from famine at any one time. It must, however, be observed that the present estimated yearly surplus would soon be all consumed by the increase of population which it is reasonable to anticipate in the future, unless the production should keep with that increase. The agricultural and trade statistics of the past 20 years justify the conclusion that the increased production of all sorts has up to the present time more than kept pace with the requirements of an increasing population, and the known large area of land which may still be brought under profitable cultivation, and the possibilities of securing increased production by means of improved agriculture and extended irrigation, afford reasonable grounds of confidence for the future. Fears, however, have been expressed that the grazing lands have already in many parts of the country been injuriously curtailed by being turned into arable land. If this be the case there will be no means of adding to the food supply otherwise than by introducing an improved agriculture which should yield a moderate increase on each acre already cultivated, and by bringing under the plough some of those vast tracts of uncultivated land which are fortunately still available; and eventually there must be pressing need for such measures of improvement. The gradual movement of the surplus population, where excessive, to these virgin tracts, would further assure the prospects of the future. We strongly urge on the Government the great importance of these considerations.

THE PRICE OF TELEGRAMS.

On July 18th a deputation from the Council of the Society of Arts waited upon the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the purpose of urging that the price of inland telegrams might be reduced, and a *minimum* charge of sixpence be substituted for the present one of a shilling. The deputation comprised Lord Alfred S. Churchill, chairman of the Council, Mr. Andrew Cassels, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., Admiral Sir F. Nicolson, C.B., Rear-Admiral Mayne, C.B., Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, and Mr. H. T. Wood, Secretary of the Society of Arts. After some remarks from Lord Alfred S. Churchill and Mr. Edwin Chadwick, the Postmaster-General said, although he should not like off-hand to incur the responsibility of accepting some of the very ingenious calculations which had been put forward by his friend Mr. Chadwick as to the gain to be obtained time and other elements by a reduction in the price of telegrams, yet he assured him and the other members of the deputation, as well as the numerous Chambers of Commerce throughout the country who had memorialized him on the subject, that no member of the deputation could recognize more fully or more strongly than he did the great advantages which would be conferred on the entire community by a reduction in the price of telegrams, or if it were possible, by the adoption of any other means which would facilitate the mode of internal communication. But if the price charged for telegrams was not sufficient to make the telegraphic service commercially remunerative, then the deficit must be made good out of the general taxation of the country, and the general taxpayer would be fined in order to enable a sender of telegrams to send them at a lower rate than the market price. It seemed to him that would be just as economically indefensible as if you imposed a tax on the general community in order to grant it in aid of the wages of some special class of labourers or to give a bounty to some particular trade. The telegraphic revenue at the present time was an improving one, and in the best sense of the word, because not only were the gross receipts increasing, but the net receipts were increasing in a much more rapid ratio. In 1876 the gross revenue was £1,287,000 while the outlay for working expenses, repairs, renewal, &c., was £1,090,000, thus showing a profit of £197,000. The figures for the last financial year, ending March 31, 1880, were £1,471 000 receipts and £1,117,000 expenditure, showing a profit of £354,000. Thus the increase of profit in that time was £157,000, although in the same period the increase in the capital outlay was only £1,000,000. The estimated effect of the suggested reduction of price for the current year was—increase in working expenses £50,000; diminution in receipts, £112,000; interest, together with sinking fund for extra capital expenditure of £100,000, £5,000—total, £167,000; and thus the estimated profit of the current year would be reduced from £450,000 to £283,000. If a *minimum* charge of 6d. were made for a telegram containing 12 words, including the address, and a halfpenny were charged for every word above 12, the waste of the present system would be prevented. In the great majority of telegrams sent a great number of unnecessary words were put into the address and also into the body of the telegram. The question of the reduction of the price of telegrams was a financial one, which must be determined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government. It seemed to be too often forgotton that the Post Office had two distinct functions to discharge. It had, first, to raise a supply of revenue for the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in the second place, it had to supply certain services for the country. If it should be decided that the country was in a position to afford a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £167,000, which the Post Office estimated would be the effect of a reduction to a sixpenny rate, then not a word of opposition would be offered by that department.

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If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY, Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice........ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and or single Copy, One Anna.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each.	
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 5 off. 14-3 high, a thoroughly broken charger up to weight, Rs. 1,000.
A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.
A handsome dappled Grey pair of Persian Horses, 5 and 7 years, 14-3 high, very stylish in harness, fast and thoroughly quiet, and steady to drive, Rs. 1,000.
A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, broken to double harness and have been regularly driven, Rs. 600.
A Bay thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid Dog-Cart Horse, Rs. 600.
A pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 6 years old, over 12 hands, broken and very quick in harness, Rs. 600.
A Bay Waler well-bred Mare, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goes well in saddle and quiet, Rs. 400.
A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-3 high, a capital Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.
A Bay pair of Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goes well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

FOR SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.
Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8. *Postage As. 4 Extra.*
Comprising:

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
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THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
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THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
THE SALT ACT, 1877.
THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
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PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873
THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.

May be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and COMPANY having determined from September next to bottle light Clarets in their Bombay Godowns, WILL ALLOW TEN ANNAS PER DOZEN for EMPTY CLARET PINTS and EIGHT ANNAS PER DOZEN QUARTS returned free and in good condition, to Old Club House Rampart Row, West.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

		per doz. Rs.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et fils, established 1729—Green Seal	Magnums	98
Do.	Qts.	50
Do.	Pts.	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts.	5-6
Do, do, do, do	Pts.	3-6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal	Qts.	28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts.	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann. At en Champagne.

		Rs.	
Carte Blanche, dry	Per doz. quarts.	36	0
Cabinet India, extra dry	,,	42	4

SHERRY.
From Messrs. Rein and Co., Malaga.

		Rs.	
Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	16	8
Do. do. 1876	,,	17	8
Do. do. 1872	,,	20	0
Do. do. 1868	,,	21	0
Montilla Sherry	,,	21	0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	,,	19	0
Do. do. do 1871	,,	21	0
Muscatel, 1878	,,	19	0
Do. 1876	,,	20	0
Madeira 1875	,,	18	0
Do. 1871	,,	20	0

BURGUNDY.
From A. Charley, Esq., Lyons.
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine. ....per doz. quarts. Rs. 10 0

CLARET.
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

		Rs.	
Medoc	Per doz. quarts	10	0
St. Estephe	,,	11	0
Haut Canon	,,	13	8
Margaux	,,	15	0
Chateau Larose	,,	23	0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,,	36	0
,, Lafite	,,	44	0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

		Rs.	
Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts	18	0
Chateau Yquem	,,	45	0

BITTER.
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner ....Per doz. qts. Rs. 27 0

BRANDY.
From Messrs. de Laage fils & Co., Cognac.
Louis Bechade statue and star Per doz. quarts. Rs. 24 0
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.	
Red Bars	Per doz. quarts	23	8
Gold ,,	,,	29	0

Just arrived a small consignment of
WESTFALIAN HAM.
Best select quality ....Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6
TERMS—CASH.
Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.

NOTICES.

IRON TANKS FOR SALE!!!

THE undermentioned begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got at present ready made for sale NEW IRON TANKS of the following dimensions:—5' by 5' at Rupees 55 each; 4' by 4' at Rupees 45 each.
If purchased in lot will be sold at an advantageous rate.
ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
No. 4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Bombay.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, cattle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further suppl of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half and pint bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

Prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Roger & Co.; Belton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus].

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 ,, ,, about EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 ,, ,, about TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 ,, ,, about TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 ,, ,, about FORTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 *years. Sold in Bottles at* 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]
NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "Guide" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NOTICES.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.
For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs.	16
Ditto 2 gallons	,,	24
[illegible]	,,	32

THACKER & [illegible]
NOV[illegible]
LAMP[illegible]
THEODOR [illegible]
THE CHAMPION S[illegible]
THE VERITAS SECU[illegible]
THE PATENT "A[illegible]
WITH[illegible]
New Catalogues and Illu[illegible] be promptly sent on applic[illegible]

ICE FACT[illegible]

AN ICE FACT[illegible] HYDERABAD, DECC[illegible] (CARRE'S) and one ENGLISH [illegible] plete, and in working order, is offe[illegible] of the death of the late Proprietor [illegible] with Ice the large stations of Secunde[illegible] ghat, and the City of Hyderabad for [illegible] having been added to and enlarged from [illegible]
Applications to be made to the Unde[illegible] every information can be had.
A. W. FORBES, [illegible]
Executor to the Estate of the late James MacPherson Simpson
Secunderabad, 4th August 1880.

CARTER'S SEEDS.

AS AGENTS TO CARTER & Co. we have JUST RECEIVED a large SUPPLY of their new Season's SEEDS in hermetically sealed fancy tin boxes. These are specially prepared to our Order, and are unquestionably far superior to any hitherto imported in this market, containing as they do standard varieties of highest excellence which will grow in any part of India. They are sold as under—
Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.
Flower Seeds, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and 15.
Garden Tools in great Variety and of superior Manufacture are always kept in stock.
Our Illustrated Catalogues can be had post free. Seeds in quantity are expected shortly.
PALEKAR & Co,
Bombay, 29th July 1880. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION BY POST.

UNDER the auspices of the GLASGOW ASSOCIATION for the HIGHER EDUCATION of WOMEN, there has been ESTABLISHED a DEPARTMENT for TEACHING by CORRESPONDENCE and the results of the work done in this way having proved highly satisfactory, the Committee of the above-named Association have made arrangements for extending the benefit of Education by Correspondence to INDIA.
All the Classes are conducted by highly trained and specially qualified Tutors and are open to pupils of either sex.
Full information regarding the Scheme and the means by which intending students may connect themselves with it may be obtained at Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Bookseller, Bombay, or by applying direct to Miss J. S. MACARTHUR, No. 4, Buckingham St., Glasgow, Honorary Secretary to the Department.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

DEPOT OF READY MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN. TRAVELLING, SHIKARING, MORNING, AND DRESS SUITS, Overcoats and Dressing Gowns. Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs. Scarves, Ties, Knot Scarves, and Made-up Bows. Felt, Travelling and Shikaring Hats and Caps. Dressing Bags, Cash and Courier Bags, and Overland Trunks. Quilts and Pillows. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Front and Collar Studs, Links and Solitaires. Immense variety of Warm and Light Stuffs of the best fabric and most Elegant and Fashionable Patterns. FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL. LATEST FASHIONS. EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES. An exceptionally good consignment of Children's Suits. Dressing Gowns and Fine Cashmere Suits for wear during the Monsoon has just been landed, an early inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
NO. 12, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY; AND EAST STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAM & CO., POONA.

NOTICES.

WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE
BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.
"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—Richard.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?
"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! I would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—Kingsley.
HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED?
FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.
SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates its The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.
In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.
STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878
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